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BOROUGH AND PORT
OF



FOLKESTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1960



R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.



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STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Medical Referee, Folke- stone Crematorium.	29.12.50† 4.6.56	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Deputy Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	28.6.55 4.6.56	M.B., Ch.B.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	M.B., Ch.B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
E. Mallett	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	21.10.60	M.B., B.S. Lond. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D. Obst. R.C.O.G.
L. H. Vale	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	*F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	*A.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Stubbs	Additional Public Health Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. W. Couling	do.	6.10.58	*Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
C. E. Thomsett	Junior Trainee Public Health Inspector	2.10.58	—
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.
R. F. Middleton	Chief Clerk	10.2.49	—
D. A. E. Bridges	Clerical Assistant	6.11.51	—
Mrs. H. Parry	Clerk and Shorthand-Typist	28.4.58	—

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1960)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN L. C. ALDRIDGE

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Alderman F. W. Archer, J.P.)

ALDERMAN C. E. LISTER

COUNCILLOR C. R. CRUICKSHANKS

„ F. DAVIES, C.G.

„ MISS D. H. MOODY

„ MRS. M. PAINTING

„ CDR. G. C. STEELE, V.C., R.N.(retd.)

„ G. H. STONE

„ R. M. WALL

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1960

Borough	...	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area (including 196 acres of foreshore and tidal water)						4,202 acres
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1960	...					£839,522
General Rate	...	...	...	...	...	22/8d.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate						
1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	£3,350

Population (Registrar-General), 1960

Estimated mid-year Home Population						
(including non-civilians)	...	...				44,820
Density of Home Population	...	...				10.66 persons to an acre

Total Births

Live Births	...	...	...	654	(614 legitimate, 40 illegitimate)
Still Births	...	...	...	12	(9 legitimate, 3 illegitimate)

Live Birth Rate

Total	...	...	...	...	14.59 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	...	...	15.32 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 1.05)					

Total Deaths

Deaths (all ages)	...	...	...	585	(262 males, 323 females)
Infant Deaths :					
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	13	(6 males, 7 females)
*Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	9	(3 males, 6 females)
*Under 1 week of age	...	...	...	8	(3 males, 5 females)
<i>*Included in total figure of 13 infant deaths</i>					

Death Rate

Total	...	...	...	...	13.05 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	...	...	11.22 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 0.86)					

Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 year)

Total Infant Death Rate	...	...	...	19.87	per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	21.17	per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	Nil	

Mortality Rate re :-

Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0.02	per 1,000 Home Population
Cancer	...	...	...	2.76	per 1,000 Home Population
Influenza	...	...	...	0.07	per 1,000 Home Population
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.31	per 1,000 Home Population
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	0.09	per 1,000 Home Population

Total Deaths from :

Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	124
Influenza	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	4

Public Health Department,
 Foord Road,
 FOLKESTONE, Kent.
August, 1961

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
 OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1960.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 44,820. This is an increase of 450 compared with 1959 and is mainly due to fluctuations in the number of troops stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

There were 13,700 inhabited houses and flats at the end of 1960, which gives an average of 3.28 persons per dwelling compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Live Birth Rate was 15.32 per 1,000 home population compared with 17.1 for England and Wales. This is an increase of 0.70 in the Live Birth Rate in Folkestone compared with the previous year when it was 14.62.

The corrected Death Rate was 11.22 per 1,000 home population compared with 11.5 for England and Wales. This shows an increase of 0.09 from the previous year when it was 11.13.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) was 19.87 per 1,000 live births ; this figure compares with 21.7 for England and Wales.

	<i>Folkestone</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Neonatal Mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births	13.7	15.6
Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births	30.0	32.9
Illegitimacy rate per 1,000 live births ...	61.1	54.0

Maternal Mortality.

For the sixth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth. The Maternal Mortality rate for the whole country is given as 0.39 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows :

	1958	1959	1960
Dysentery	35	4	23
Measles	902	169	9
Pneumonia :			
Acute Primary	40	18	22
Influenzal	7	41	8
Poliomyelitis :			
Paralytic	—	—	—*
Non-Paralytic	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	106	61
Whooping Cough	15	23	84

**Although not notified as such a child of nearly four years was subsequently included in the Registrar-General's annual return as having died from Poliomyelitis.*

For the ninth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified.

Of the 61 cases of Scarlet Fever notified 51 were reported during the first half year. The disease was of a mild type and only two children and the member of H.M. Forces were admitted to hospital ; 46 of the patients were children of school age.

Ten of the 23 confirmed cases of Sonne Dysentery were children from the same family.

Vaccination and Immunization.

These services have continued under the control of the Kent County Council and from records supplied by the County Medical Officer, a summary of which is shown hereunder, it is gratifying to note the increase in the number of primary vaccinations against Smallpox. The immunization against Diphtheria has also shown a very marked increase especially since triple antigen of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough has been in use.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Primary Vaccinations ...	412	360	357	373	453
Re-vaccinations ...	62	37	23	34	5

(b) Immunization against Diphtheria :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Primary Inoculations ...	598	466	426	479	783
Reinforcing Inoculations	1,295	496	187	187	340

Tuberculosis.

Thirty-four new cases were notified (31 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) compared with 27 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary in 1959.

Five deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis and the rate of 0.11 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.07 for England and Wales.

Mass Radiography Survey.

From the 2nd to 23rd November, 1960, a survey by two units of the Mass Radiography Service was carried out in the Borough.

A total of 5,447 persons over the age of 15 years were X-rayed and 6 cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 61 cases of Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 5 cases of Lung Cancer were detected.

A great advance in the successful treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been made in the last decade, and the death rate from this disease has fallen to a very marked extent.

There has however been no corresponding fall in the number of new cases, and for this reason, it is regrettable that greater numbers of the public have not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by Mass X-Ray for early detection of fresh cases, at a stage when treatment will prove most quickly effective ; and it is to be hoped that when Mass X-ray is again in the Borough, much greater use will be made of it than has been the case in the past.

Primary Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi.

There was a further decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi—20 deaths from this disease compared with 22 in 1959 and 28 in 1958. The mortality from Cancer of the Lungs and Bronchi was five times more than that from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which accounted for four deaths in 1960.

Housing.

1. *Slum Clearance.*

A total of 19 unfit houses were inspected and dealt with accordingly.

2. *Re-housing.*

Fifty-nine cases, compared with 48 in 1959 were investigated ; 31 were recommended to the Housing Committee of the Council for priority consideration because of unsatisfactory conditions existing from a medical and hygienic point of view.

Old People.

Fifteen cases were referred to me. These were investigated and help given as necessary in expediting admission to a suitable hospital or to receive attention from their family doctor.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues to do much good work in its services to the elderly and infirm.

Home Safety.

In September, 1959, a voluntary Home Safety Committee was formed in the Borough, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Barnett, formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

During 1960 a great deal of effective work has been done by this Committee towards advising and helping the public in all matters connected with Home Safety.

Since the number of fatal accidents which occur in homes is greater than those occurring on the roads, the usefulness of this work is very apparent, and the Committee were in a position to supply Mr. A. P. Costain, M.P., with information required by him for the Home Safety Bill which he promoted and which is now the Home Safety Act 1961.

General.

The year 1960 may be regarded as a satisfactory one in so far as the health of the Borough was concerned, particularly in the relatively low incidence of infectious diseases such as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Influenzal Pneumonia and Poliomyelitis.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and the other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (including 196 acres of foreshore and tidal water)	4,202 acres
Home Population : Registrar-General 1960 ...	44,820
Number of inhabited houses and flats at 31st December, 1960	13,700
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1960 ...	£839,522
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1960/61	£3,350

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position for adults in Folkestone during 1960 has been supplied by Mr. B. G. Tweed, Manager of the local Employment Exchange :

During the year there was an increase of 466 in the working population of the area. The principal industries and numbers employed were :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Numbers Employed :</i>			<i>Percentage of total working Population</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES ... (Wholesale and retail)	1,539	1,792	3,331	15.3
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ... (Education, Medical and Dental Services, Accountancy, Law, Insurance, Banking)	956	1,897	2,853	13.1
NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Including civilian employees of the War Department)	2,155	350	2,505	11.5
HOTEL AND CATERING TRADES	657	1,548	2,205	10.1
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	2,054	79	2,133	9.8
VEHICLE MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR	1,738	279	2,017	9.2
TRANSPORT (Air, rail, road and sea)	1,520	263	1,783	8.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES ... (Entertainment, Sport, Laundries and Dry Cleaning, Hairdressing, Domestic Service)	385	1,373	1,758	8.1
OTHER INDUSTRIES	2,434	788	3,222	14.8
TOTALS	13,438	8,369	21,807	

The average number of persons registered as unemployed in the borough during 1960 was 349, the lowest figure for any year since the inception of the present National Insurance Scheme in 1948. There was the usual pronounced seasonal variation, a peak of 553 (373 men and 180 women) being reached in February, and a record low level of 150 (128 men and 22 women) in July.

The main factors contributing to the improvement were :

- (a) large-scale activity in the building and civil engineering industry, e.g., in the construction of the Dungeness Nuclear Power Station and on British Railways' modernisation works, and
- (b) the replacement of service personnel by civilians for general duties at War Department establishments.

The recession in the motor industry affected Folkestone in the last quarter of the year and at one stage several hundred workers were on short time. To enable normal working to be resumed, a number of employees were made redundant ; fortunately most of them had no difficulty in obtaining other jobs.

Mrs. W. E. Tucker, Youth Employment Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the employment position for young people in this area :

The numbers of boys and girls actually unemployed were rather lower in 1960 than in the previous year and did not rise above 50 in any month on the day of the official count. These figures do not however include those in attendance at school who are being considered for employment nor young people in employment who are seeking other work which seems more suited to their needs. These figures of officially unemployed young persons do not therefore give a complete picture of those available for work in Folkestone at any one time.

One of the major functions of the Youth Employment Service is to give careers advice and 619 boys and girls had advisory interviews during the year, including 191 who were following full-time courses to G.C.E. " O " level or above.

During the year 257 boys were placed locally, including 51 in skilled manual work—there was a marked increase in the number of apprenticeship vacancies in the building industry. Of the 298 girls placed during the year, approximately a third went into distribution work and slightly fewer in clerical work.

Due to the increased competition for engineering apprenticeships and other types of employment offering systematic training, it has been more difficult to place boys outside the area, but 27 boys and 11 girls were placed in others areas during 1960.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1960.
(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births :	Legitimate	...	...	614	353	261
	Illegitimate	...	...	40	20	20
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		654	373	281
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live birth rate per 1,000 Home Population :

Total 14.59

Corrected 15.32

(Area comparability factor : 1.05)

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still-Births :	Legitimate	...	...	9	5	4
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	1	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		12	6	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births : 18.01

Total Live and Still-Births :

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	Legitimate	...	...	623	358	265
	Illegitimate	...	...	43	21	22
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		666	379	287
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Deaths :

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(a) Under 1 year of age :						
	Legitimate	...	...	13	6	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		13	6	7
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Under 4 weeks of age :
(Included in (a) above)

	Legitimate	...	...	9	3	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		9	3	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(c) Under 1 week of age :
(Included in (a) and (b) above)

	Legitimate	...	...	8	3	5
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	...		8	3	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 19.87

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000
legitimate live births 21.17

Infant Deaths (continued)

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Neo-Natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	13.76

Illegitimate Live Births :

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.11
--	------

Maternal Deaths :

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still- births	...	...	Nil

Death Rate (all ages) :

Death rate per 1,000 Home Population :

Total	...	...	...	...	13.05
Corrected	...	...	...	...	11.22
(Area comparability factor : 0.86)					

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases :

Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis :					
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	4
Other form	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS—1960.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1960.

CAUSE			All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 and over	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	T.B. respiratory	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
2.	T.B. other	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	11	—	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	31	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	14	24	2	—
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	22	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	19	5	—
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	63	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	6	49	3	—
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
20.	Other heart disease	...	34	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	28	4	—
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—
22.	Influenza	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	7	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—
24.	Bronchitis	...	19	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	15	1	—
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malfor- mations	...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	22	29	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	2	11	2	—
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
35.	Suicide	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			262	323	6	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	2	10	7	50	51	188	25

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total Deaths under 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Interstitial Pneumonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Contusion due to Birth Trauma	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations :—										
Anencephaly	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Cystitis, Pyelitis and Necrosing Papillitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Neo-natal cold injury ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	8	—	—	1	9	4	—	—	—	13

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING 1960.

	<i>Non-Residents (Outward Transfer)</i>	<i>Residents</i>
Deaths occurring in Folkestone in :		
Military Families Hospital	2	2
Royal Victoria Hospital	60	120
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes ...	15	64
Private Houses, etc.	18	253
Ambulance on way to Hospital	1	2
Other circumstances, i.e. on public highway, etc.	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	98 445
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as		
Inward Transfers		140
		<hr/>
	TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE	585
		<hr/>

Inquests in the Borough 16
Post-Mortems in the Borough 137

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

In 1960 the death rate from cancer (all forms) in Folkestone showed a further rise and the figure of 2.76 per 1,000 home population is the highest recorded during the past 10 years (see comparative table on page 16).

The number of deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 20—2 less than for the previous year. These figures compare with four deaths from Tuberculosis of the lungs during 1960.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Males ...	22	13	26	17	18
Females ...	4	1	2	5	2
TOTALS	26	14	28	22	20

Death Rate per 1,000 home population :

(a) Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi ...	0.58	0.32	0.62	0.49	0.44
(b) Tuberculosis, Respiratory (for comparison) ...	9.13	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.09

The death rate in 1960 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.48 for England and Wales and 0.70 for London.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).

The death rate of 0.11 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.07 for England and Wales.

Thirteen respiratory cases, 5 males and 8 females, were reported by the Chest Physician as having “recovered” during the year.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>T.B. Respiratory :</i>					
Deaths ...	6	1	7	3	4
Patients who “recovered”	25	19	32	24	13
<i>T.B. Other :</i>					
Deaths ...	—	—	—	1	1
Patients who “recovered”	6	1	3	—	1

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1960 was 19.87 per 1,000 births. This figure compares with 21.7 for England and Wales.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70	19.87
<i>Number of infant deaths caused by :</i>					
Premature births ...	2	10	7	—	5
Congenital malformations	2	4	6	2	3

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the sixth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

		<i>Cancer (all forms)</i>	<i>Vascular lesions of nervous system</i>	<i>Coronary disease angina</i>	<i>Other heart disease</i>	<i>Bronchitis</i>
1956.	...	98	78	70	102	29
1957	...	93	80	92	81	22
1958	...	103	85	95	93	20
1959	...	114	80	101	87	27
1960	...	124	89	108	83	32

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Notifications of Infectious Disease :</i>										
Diphtheria ...	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	0.53	1.52	0.75	0.61	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.07	2.39	1.36
Measles ...	18.88	0.85	21.42	0.18	25.90	0.29	4.86	19.91	3.80	0.20
<i>Births :</i>										
No. of Births ...	701	608	590	615	565	556	562	616	618	654
Birth Rate ...	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	15
<i>Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	619	582	554	512	587	535	545	578	568	585
Death Rate ...	11.7*	11.5*	10.1*	9.3*	10.4*	10.3*	10.6*	10.9*	11.1*	11.2*
<i>Infant Deaths : (Under 1 year)</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	16	16	20	10	11	7	24	15	6	13
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	22	26	33.9	16.26	19.47	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70	19.87
<i>Illegitimate Infants :</i>										
No. of Illigetimate Births ...	51	46	51	41	40	40	38	39	33	40
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	72.7	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8	71.9	67.6	63.3	53.4	61.1
No. of Illegitimate Deaths(under 1yr.)	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	19.6	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0	25.0	26.32	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea:</i>										
Under two years of age ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N 1	Nil
<i>Maternal Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...	Nil	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis : (All forms)</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	6	12	10	11	7	6	1	7	4	5
Death Rate ...	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.11
<i>Cancer :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	111	91	100	85	94	98	93	103	114	124
Death Rate ...	2.45	2.10	2.29	1.94	2.09	2.18	2.10	2.29	2.57	2.76

* Corrected.

Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council :

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunization for protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Whooping Cough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year :

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Wednesday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.
Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics are under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Cheriton Clinic.

*Tuesday—afternoon.

*Monday and

*Thursday & Friday—mornings.

Thursday—afternoon.

*Methodist Church Hall,
Sandgate.*

*Creteway Down Church
Hall.*

*Friday—2nd and 4th afternoon
each month.

†Friday—1st and 3rd after-
noon each month.

*Dr. D. A. Ewing is the Medical Officer in attendance at these clinics.

†Dr. Margaret Paxton in attendance.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows :

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Thursday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.
Wednesday—afternoon.
(Alternate weeks.)

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area :

(a) **General and Maternity.**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, near Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).**

Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee :

In-Patients.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	479
Others	...	...	...	...	3,202

New Out-Patients.

Medical	...	...	...	...	707
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	49
Dermatology	...	...	...	...	579
Physical Medicine	...	...	...	...	731
Surgical	...	...	...	...	1,275
E.N.T. (including T's and A's)	...	...	...	...	1,066
Orthopaedics (including fractures)	...	...	...	...	1,319
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	...	676
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	...	80
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	...	297
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	821
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	172
Obstetrics—Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	435
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	266
Urology	...	...	...	...	54

The total attendances for all clinics was 29,067.

In addition there were :

Attendances at Casualty Department	...	12,425
Out-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	21,451
In-patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	6,964

together with 3,575 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 2,479 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

Units of treatment in X-ray Department	20,850
Individual patient requests in Pathology Department	13,525

plus 137 Post Mortems.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunization of infants was continued at the various infant welfare clinics and by family doctors. In April, 1960, a triple antigen for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough was used and three injections given in the 3rd, 4th and 5th months of the baby's life with reinforcing doses at 2 and 5 years.

As will be seen from the following summary supplied by the County Medical Officer this has resulted in a big increase in the number of children being immunized.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Primary inoculations ...	598	466	426	479	783
Reinforcing inoculations ...	1,295	496	187	187	340

The total number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1960 who had completed a course of injections (primary or reinforcing) during the period 1956-1960 was 5,021.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

At the beginning of the year the scheme for vaccination against Poliomyelitis was extended by the Ministry of Health to include all persons up to the age of 40, together with the following special groups :

- (i) Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.
- (ii) Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons' chairside assistants, and their families residing in the same household.
- (iii) Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospitals are already eligible) and their families residing in the same household.
- (iv) Public Health staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families residing in the same household.

Facilities were available for the vaccination of infants and school-children at the various clinics and at the schools by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers ; if preferred the vaccination could also be given by the family doctor concerned. For the convenience of persons between 15 and 40 years and in the special groups, evening clinics were arranged by the County Medical Officer.

During the year 1,706 persons resident in Folkestone received their second injection and 2,896 a third injection.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the infant welfare clinics in the Borough and also from local general practitioners.

As will be seen from the following figures based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer, there has been a further increase in the number of primary vaccinations, but a big reduction in the number of re-vaccinations.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Primary vaccinations ...	412	360	357	373	453
Re-vaccinations ...	62	37	23	34	5

Of the children born in 1960 only 27.9% received their primary vaccination before the end of the year ; this figure compares with 26.8% for 1959.

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough immunization of children continued as part of the services provided by the Kent County Council and from April onwards the triple antigen of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough was used.

During the year 650 children received their primary inoculation and of this number 575 were under the age of 2 years.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below :

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms ...	—	33
Faeces for Salmonella Give ...	1	3
Faeces for Salmonella Organisms ...	1	—
Faeces for Salmonella Thompson ...	3	10
Faeces for Salmonella Typhimurium ...	18	31
Faeces for Shigella Sonne Dysentery ...	13	83
Faeces for Typhoid Fever ...	—	16
Rectal swab for Salmonella Thompson ...	—	2
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	27*	239

*Taken from contacts of Scarlet Fever

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1946 and the Mental Health Act 1959.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1960.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

During the year 15 cases were investigated and help given as necessary.

These cases were referred to me by :

Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	5
Chief Public Health Inspector	1
District Officer	1
Family Doctor	1
Hospital Almoner	1
Old Person herself	1
Relatives and friends	5

Two of the patients were admitted to hospitals for the chronic sick and arrangements made for the others to receive medical attention or assistance as required.

N.S.P.C.C.

Inspector F. E. Freegard has reported that during 1960 he investigated 29 cases in Folkestone affecting the welfare of 70 children. Fourteen of these cases were classified as neglect, one as abandonment and his aid and advice sought in the remaining fourteen. Thirty of the children involved were under the age of 5 years. Three of the cases were dealt with in the Juvenile Court and in one case the person concerned was prosecuted.

At the request of the Inspector I visited one of the families, involving a mother and her three young children, and arrangements were subsequently made with the approval of the mother for her baby aged two months to be taken into care by the Kent County Council.

I should like to express my appreciation to Inspector Freegard for all he has done for the children of Folkestone. His wide experience of conditions in the Borough and tactful manner have been invaluable.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One Nursing Home, supplying accommodation for six other patients, was discontinued and the number of patients who could be accommodated in a second Nursing Home was increased from 10 to 11.

The eight registered Homes provided the following beds :

For maternity patients only	...	...	12
For maternity or other patients	...	...	5
For other patients only	...	...	104
TOTAL			121 beds.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist, of the new patients from Folkestone who have attended the special clinics at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1960.

	<i>New Cases</i> 1960	<i>New Cases</i> 1959 for <i>Comparison</i>
Syphilis	Nil	1
Gonorrhoea	3	1
Other conditions	20	16

FOLKESTONE CREMATORIUM.

During the year 367 cremation certificates were issued ; this figure compares with 344 for the previous year.

Of the total of 367, approximately two-thirds, 249, were in respect of Folkestone residents, and the remainder mainly from Hythe, Capel, Hawkinge, Lyminge and New Romney.

Approximately two-fifths of the Folkestone residents who had died during 1960 were cremated.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1960 :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
For admission to the Corporation :		
(a) Superannuation Scheme ...	7	5
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	41	11
Special examinations	8	—
	56	16

Of the 65 employees who had chest X-ray 10 were examined by the Mass Radiography Unit which was operating in the Borough at the time.

Part III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company ; this was supplied to :

Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1959	15,048
(Folkestone and high level areas which include Hawkinge, Paddlesworth, Newington and Capel-le-Ferne.)	
New supplies to dwellings	464
	<hr/>
	15,512
Disused supplies disconnected	27
	<hr/>
Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1960	15,485

In 1960 the Folkestone and District Water Company laid down a mile of 10in. main through Dymchurch to increase the effective capacity of their trunk main between Dungeness and Hythe. Although this does not directly affect Folkestone it has the effect of making Hythe less dependent on water from Folkestone. The installation of pumps in No. 5 well at their Shearway Pumping Station, Broadmead, Folkestone should help to prevent the yield falling in time of drought.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological examination, and every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 68 samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination ; all the results were satisfactory :

Statutory Supply Undertaking.

(a) Bacteriological examination	66
(b) Chemical examination	2

The chemical results of one of these samples were as follows :

Appearance	Clear
Turbidity	Nil
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
	<i>Parts per million</i>
Chlorine in chlorides	39
Nitrogen in nitrates	2.0
Nitrogen in free ammonia	Nil
Nitrogen in albuminoid ammonia	0.012
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours	0.08
Hardness, total	364
Hardness, temporary	245
Hardness, permanent	119
Total matter in solution	559
Microscopic examination ...	A few mineral fragments

Comment.

This sample represents a hard water of high organic purity free from sewage percolation. From the results of chemical analysis I have formed the opinion that it is suitable for use for dietetic purposes.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,

Borough Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., continued during 1960 as Public Analyst for this Borough.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Any slight pollution of the Pent Stream, the only stream in this area, was remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

The Council was obliged by law to release all its requisitioned properties by 31st March, 1960. To facilitate de-requisitioning 13 families were rehoused in Council properties. In addition 79 families from the ordinary waiting list were accommodated during 1960. Transfers between Council properties were also made in 58 cases.

The Borough Treasurer has also supplied the following summary regarding the Corporation's waiting list at 31st December, 1960 :

(1) <i>Without separate homes.</i>			
Single persons	...	...	17
Elderly persons or couples	...	...	77
Man and wife	...	...	77
Man, wife and 1 child	...	...	175
Man, wife and 2 children	...	...	88
Man, wife and 3 or more children	...	...	54
			488
(2) <i>Occupying separate properties which for various reasons are considered unsatisfactory.</i>			
Single persons	...	...	9
Elderly persons or couples	...	...	38
Man and wife	...	...	38
Man, wife and 1 child	...	...	66
Man, wife and 2 children	...	...	49
Man, wife and 3 or more children	...	...	95
			295
TOTAL			783

Fifty-nine cases, compared with 48 during 1959 and 38 in 1958 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

After full investigation and careful consideration of all relevant facts recommendations were made, in 31 cases, to the Borough Treasurer for priority consideration for rehousing.

These cases were referred by :

	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Recommended for Priority</i>
Borough Treasurer	7	6
Chest Physician	5	4
Chief Public Health Inspector	1	—
County Health Visitors	19	8
County Midwives	3	—
Family Doctors	5	4
Housing applicants themselves on medical grounds	18	8
N.S.P.C.C. Inspector	1	1

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the programme which was completed during the year :

- (a) Number of flats provided by conversion
of various properties 186 flats
- (b) Number of dwellings completed by :
 - (i) Private Enterprise 121
 - (ii) Local Authority 21

Under the future housing programme the Local Authority intend to continue the slum clearance programme and to erect houses on the cleared sites. Private enterprise will probably develop Coolinge Farm—Enbrook Valley site, Cherry Garden Avenue, east side, Hill Road West—Sugar Loaf site and south side.

Part IV.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting, for the 12th time, the annual report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to my Department.

During the year 1960 much good work continued to be accomplished and it is felt that further progress was made in those fields of activity in which the public health inspectorate operates.

The importance of good public relations where possible, especially when engaged in health education, is recognised and incorporated into the general policy of the Department and advice, assistance and guidance are always courteously and readily available when sought ; at the same time it must be appreciated that the Public Health Inspector, by the very nature of his responsibilities, can never aspire to be the most popular of officials and firmness in dealing with recalcitrant individuals is never sacrificed or subordinated to a desire for goodwill as the only objective.

The 5-year slum clearance programme, though modest compared with many industrial towns, was completed according to schedule from a practical inspection and report aspect ; since the war 240 unfit dwellings have now been condemned in the Borough and either demolished or closed for purposes of human habitation.

Every effort was made to consolidate and enlarge the gains of previous years in connection with food hygiene and this was only achieved by constant vigilance and education of personnel who are almost continually changing.

Food sampling also received an appropriate degree of priority and the many other duties to which reference is made in the statistical tables and comments included in the following pages were all given as much attention as time and circumstances made practicable.

During the year a number of new Acts and Statutory Orders were introduced which directly affected the work of the Department to a greater or lesser degree. Among these were the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 and the Noise Abatement Act, together with a variety of Regulations and Circulars relating to food standards, imported foods, milk and dairies, clean air, etc. The improved standards envisaged in these measures are not however achieved by the mere process of passing statutes ; the standards must be enforced, often against considerable opposition by those affected and though one may at times bemoan the fact that additional legislation adds to the general burden of duties, it is accepted as a challenge affording more opportunities to promote the health of the people. The ultimate reward is seeing the better standards finally accepted and implemented and in this connection I once again pay grateful tribute to the technical staff who have worked at high pressure and merit full commendation.

The clerical staff have once more responded to all calls made upon them and their work contributes positively to the smooth administration which has been maintained in the Department.

I would express special appreciation of my Deputy, Mr. L. F. Pattman and to other Officers of the Corporation and their respective staffs for continued assistance and co-operation, and to members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Housing and Town Planning Committee and Establishment Committee for their continued and most gratifying interest and support.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

*Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector,
Borough and Port of Folkestone.*

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with ... 667

INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Public Health Act, 1936

Number of premises inspected (primary visits) ... 726

Visits to premises (including re-visits) ... 2,385

Housing Act, 1957.

Visits for purposes of securing repairs ... 597

Visits in connection with condemnation of dwellings ... 207

Visits re clearance areas ... 158

Visits for general survey and assessment of properties ... 806

Visits re houses-let-in-lodgings ... 57

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Visits re improvement grants (including preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits) ... 966

Rent Act, 1957.

Visits re certificates of disrepair (including re-visits) ... 86

Housing (General).

Visits re housing applications (alleged over-crowding, etc.) ... 69

Visits re Tuberculosis patients ... 42

Miscellaneous visits ... 8

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Visits to premises where food is stored and handled ... 1,385

Visits to ice-cream premises ... 307

Visits to licensed premises ... 75

Miscellaneous visits (food sampling, etc.) ... 559

Shops Act, 1950.

Visits for purposes of Act ... 232

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations ... 193

Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power ... 123

(b) Non-power ... 29

(c) Outworkers ... 27

Agricultural Premises (farms, holdings, etc.) ... 7

Bathing Pools ... 50

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 ... 62

Clean Air Act 1956 ... 31

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 ... 15

Food Poisoning enquiries ... 86

Infectious diseases ... 153

Knacker's Yard ... 24

Meat Inspection—Special visits ... 97

Merchandise Marks Act 1926 (Marking Orders) ... 104

Pet Animals Act, 1951 ... 11

Places of entertainment ... 28

Rag Flock Act, 1951 ... 2

Rodent Control (visits by Inspectors only) ... 94

Miscellaneous ... 612

Total Number of Visits Made ... 9,687

Visits to Port ... 572

10,259

2. Notices Served.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Defects or Contraventions	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factory Acts 1937-1948 ...	11	—	13	—	14	18
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920 ...	17	2	12	2	24	16
Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/1960 ...	106	—	117	—	310	431
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 ...	—	65	—	31	1,102	425
Housing Act, 1957 ...	40	2	37	2	952	776
Rent Act 1957 } Form J ...	—	1	—	—	5*	—
Act } Form L ...	—	1	—	1	—	6*
1957 } Form P ...	—	1	—	1	14*	24*
Cancellation ...	—	—	—	2	—	38*
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 ...	5	—	3	—	9	5
Public Health Act 1936 ...	249	3	224	5	562	519
Merchandise Marks Act ...	10	—	11	—	12	12
Shops Act 1950 ...	5	—	4	—	6	5
Clean Air Act ...	3	—	3	—	3	3
Waste Food Order ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	447	75	424	44	3,014	2,278

* These figures include a number of defects also included in the Housing Act 1957 totals but for statistical purposes some duplication is unavoidable.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Act 1936	Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958	Housing Act 1957	Rent Act 1957
Dampness :				
Roofs repaired ...	58	34	67	2
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed ...	28	38	42	4
Cavities in external walls cleared ...	1	2	2	—
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc. ...	13	57	81	10
Internal walls waterproofed ...	35	36	71	5
Window sills repaired or renewed ...	4	6	42	2
General Repairs :				
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed ...	23	10	35	2
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	11	14	24	5
Floors and skirtings repaired or renewed ...	25	12	23	—
Sub-floor ventilation provided ...	2	2	2	—
Doors repaired or renewed ...	3	9	18	3
Sashcords renewed ...	13	19	50	4
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt ...	7	24	31	3
Fire grates repaired or renewed ...	11	5	11	4
Fuel stores provided or repaired ...	—	3	4	—
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings)	6	18	20	—

Staircases repaired, handrails fitted, etc.	—	2	2	—
Food stores provided or ventilated, etc.	1	4	5	—
Other repairs	1	7	6	11
Additional ventilation to rooms provided	—	—	1	—
Water fittings repaired or renewed, supply re-instated, etc. ...	2	—	—	—
Yard paving repaired or renewed ...	9	10	15	—
New sinks provided	3	1	1	—
Wastepipes repaired or renewed, etc.	12	—	2	—
Windows repaired	38	58	74	8
Porch rebuilt	—	1	1	—
Steps repaired or renewed	—	1	4	—

Drainage :

Repaired or cleansed	38	—	1	—
Reconstructed or sections re-laid ...	26	—	—	—
New gullies provided	7	—	—	—
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	17	—	—	—
Ventshafts, etc., repaired or renewed	2	2	3	1
Soilpipes repaired or renewed ...	10	—	—	—
Yards cleansed	2	—	—	—

Sanitary Conveniences :

Additional accommodation provided	3	—	1	—
Roofs repaired or renewed	2	2	4	—
Walls repaired externally	1	—	2	—
Walls and ceilings repaired or re- newed internally	6	6	5	1
Doors, windows repaired or renewed	3	6	10	—
Floors repaired or renewed	1	—	1	—
New pedestals fixed	3	—	3	—
New seats fixed	3	—	1	1
Flushing apparatus repaired or re- newed	2	—	4	—
W.C. ventilated	—	1	—	—
Apartments cleansed	7	—	1	—

Miscellaneous :

External redecorations	—	12	6	2
Internal redecorations	3	7	84	—
Curtilage walls, etc., rebuilt or repaired	1	9	10	—
Nuisances from animals, etc., abated	3	—	—	—
Accumulations of refuse removed ...	36	—	—	—
Verminous premises cleansed and dis- infested	28	—	—	—
Overcrowding abated	—	—	3	—
Unclassified	7	4	3	—
Rooms cleansed	2	—	—	—

Electric wiring, points, etc., repaired or renewed	—	3	—	—
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACT ...	519			
TOTAL HOUSING ACTS ...		425	776	
TOTAL RENT ACT				68

Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act) :

New bins provided after service of notices ... 16

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is made up as follows :

No. of premises served by cesspools	64
No. of premises served by pail closets	12

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The services provided by the Department for disinfection and disinfestation were fully maintained during the year under review and there has been no fundamental change in the procedure for treatment of articles or premises requiring attention.

Disinfection.

Terminal disinfection continued to be given as required at all premises where cases of infectious disease occurred ; the service also covered treatment of blankets and bedding from the local hospital and was available as in previous years for disinfection of cabins and bedding in cross-channel steamers where such treatment is required.

Orthodox methods of steam disinfection at the Corporation disinfector were employed for bedding and clothing, and treatment by liquid spray, or fumigation with gaseous products, was used as appropriate for disinfection of premises.

In accordance with established practice no charge was made for disinfection after infectious diseases but in other cases where treatment is requested on precautionary or on aesthetic grounds the costs incurred are usually recovered.

Disinfestation.

A similar comprehensive disinfestation service is provided to meet requests for disinfestation of any type of premises where vermin or other pests prove troublesome ; the sole exception relates to destruction of wasps nests where the service is only advisory, practical destruction of nests not being undertaken because of possible insurance difficulties in the event of any mishap arising. Several builders are prepared to undertake destruction where nests are located in the structure of buildings and enquirers are usually referred to these firms or alternatively to a private operator who is willing to tackle nests located in gardens, etc.

Verminous infestations of dwellings were again virtually negligible, only a few such cases being discovered ; nevertheless, control where these involve fleas is often troublesome as total elimination is sometimes difficult to achieve where long standing infestations are established, and several treatments are necessary before clearance can be satisfactorily completed.

A wide variety of proprietary synthetic products based on one or more of the different groups of insecticides is available and several different types

of liquid, powder and gaseous formulations are used as appropriate to each individual case, dependent on the nature and degree of infestation involved, the type of premises and other relevant factors. The insecticides available are all convenient to handle and are easy to apply but they must be used intelligently and with a clear understanding of their respective nature and properties if maximum benefit is to be obtained. Special care is called for when chemicals having possible mammalian toxicity are being disseminated especially in premises where food is stored or handled ; furthermore ringing the changes between different groups of formulations on a properly controlled basis is very important bearing in mind the possibility of a reservoir of insects with particular resistance to a particular group of insecticides otherwise building up.

I am especially anxious that the disinfestation service should be used whenever infestations, however minor, are present in food establishments and every effort is employed to encourage this. An appropriate charge is made to cover the expenses involved but this is kept to a minimum so that the cost of treatment, consistent with its efficiency, is not unduly prohibitive.

1. Disinfection.

No. of premises treated for disinfection after					
infectious disease (including ships) ...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of rooms involved (including cabins) ...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	1,429
No. of library books disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	716
No. of articles destroyed ...	...	...	...	...	11

2. Disinfestation.

No. of houses and other premises treated for					
disinfestation ...	...	...	...	...	61
No. of rooms involved ...	...	...	...	...	221

FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The official report on slaughterhouse facilities in the Borough, as required under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, was submitted by the Council to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in September, 1960.

The report reviewed the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities and the facilities which are, or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

No slaughterhouses have been in operation in Folkestone since the war and since general resumption of private slaughtering in 1954 local butchers have used the abattoir at Hythe through the medium of a Slaughtering Company. This company leases the premises referred to and undertakes, as a condition of lease, to kill animals for anyone who wishes to use the facilities available ; the public nature of the abattoir is thus preserved and the arrangements have worked quite smoothly to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Having regard to all the circumstances, the Council decided that the present facilities were satisfactory and adequate for present and future requirements of the Borough and this formed the main basis of the aforementioned Report, which was subsequently accepted by the Minister without amendment.

Meat supplies for local traders from the Hythe abattoir are supplemented by wholesale deliveries of carcase meat and offals from the abattoir at Canterbury and further supplies are also provided by several wholesale

companies who hold stocks at storage depots in the Borough.

Generally speaking the meat retailed in the Borough is of a high standard and while routine check inspections form part of the normal duties of the Department and are carried out accordingly from time to time, no cause for concern in this connection has arisen.

Regular visits to other premises where food is prepared, stored or handled were also fully maintained and a miscellaneous variety of foodstuffs was condemned following examination of these articles either at shops, etc., or in other cases at the office, where they are brought by traders for official inspection.

Beef carcasses from both Hythe and Canterbury abattoirs are transferred to cold stores in Folkestone from time to time for precautionary cold storage treatment in connection with infections of *Cysticercus Bovis*, supervision and final release of these carcasses being undertaken by the Department.

Summary of Food Condemned.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Beef (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 lbs.
Calves' Kidneys (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Calves' Plucks (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 lbs.
Lambs' Hearts (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 lbs.
Lambs' Livers (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Ox Cheeks (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 lbs.
Ox Livers (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½ lbs.
Pork (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 lbs.
Pork Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 pies
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Canned Meats (various)	...	...	...	...	...	...	359 cans
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar

(b) Fish and Fish Products.

Fish (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 lbs.
Canned fish (various)	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 cans
Fish (jars of shell-fish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 jars
Fish (jars of herrings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 jars
Escallops	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

(c) Other Foods.

Brandy Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 jars
Brussels Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 lbs.
Buns	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 cans
Custard	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 cans
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	403 cans
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 cans
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 cans
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	58½ cwts.
Rice pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 cans

Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 jars
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Tartare sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 bottles
Tomato paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 cans

2. Food Hygiene.

The promotion of food hygiene in the Borough was again given the most earnest attention and though standards continue to improve in many establishments efforts in this direction can never be relaxed if the progress already made is to be maintained.

The greatest problem is still to make the more indolent or complacent food handlers, including in some cases managerial staff, thoroughly understand the real importance of hygienic habits as being of practical significance rather than merely as some form of superior aesthetic requirement imposed by a fussy inspectorate and until all personnel, including chefs, cooks, kitchen porters, waiters, shop assistants, packers and delivery roundsmen, cultivate the clean handling of all food under all circumstances to the point where these habits become quite instinctive, so long will education, persuasion, coercion, and where these fail, admonition or more drastic measures be required to drive home the moral as well as the statutory responsibilities involved.

In these efforts the public themselves can be most helpful by making their concern at bad habits known to those who transgress and of course it is in their own interests to do so ; they can help by forthright complaint when they see unclean practices in food premises ; by refraining from unhygienic habits themselves, such as smoking in food shops, especially where open food is kept ; by not taking dogs into shops ; by not touching open food ; and by changing their custom to those establishments where principles of cleanliness and protection are manifestly put into effect, thereby giving practical encouragement to the more enlightened establishments who practice food hygiene in the spirit as well as the strict letter of relevant statutory regulations. The last step is the customers' final and most effective weapon and is one which it is their sole prerogative to employ.

The wrapping of foodstuffs and the expansion in the use of cooled or refrigerated display cabinets is making substantial progress and is to be encouraged as this is a form of sales appeal which is not in conflict with the hygienic preservation of food. At the same time it is important that possible overloading is avoided and proper turnover of stocks in deep freeze cabinets should be very rigidly controlled or spoilage can take place. It cannot be over emphasized that refrigeration at its optimum efficiency can only maintain the status quo, so to speak, for an extended period ; it will neither sterilize nor decontaminate food and the same care must be exercised in handling food so stored as that observed under ordinary conditions.

Despite the progress made there is still far too much indiscriminate display of open, cooked foods ; these have again and again been shown to be amongst the most vulnerable of foods yet the aim in many shops appears to be to expose such products as near as possible to the customer, usually where there is constant traffic in and around the shop and consequently the greatest risk of settlement and droplet contamination. Tongs for handling open food are still too often the exception rather than the rule and it is morbidly fascinating but none the less disconcerting to witness the amount of manual sorting out that goes on in some trays of sliced products.

I am quite sure that if people were generally aware of the heavy bacterial load which these vulnerable open foods are capable of bearing they would be

startled into a campaign of “helping themselves themselves” in the manner suggested above.

In an endeavour to stimulate the interest and co-operation of the general public in this direction posters illustrating bad habits and malpractices in connection with food handling, with advice on protective measures, have been distributed throughout the Borough and these are replaced from time to time as opportunity and pressure of other duties permits ; generally speaking tradesmen have been very willing to assist in this effort by displaying posters where customers can see them ; in all 933 posters were distributed during the year, including those posted on public notice boards and other premises such as public conveniences, etc., and it is interesting to note that of all the shopkeepers approached, including large multiple provision stores, etc., only one self employed tradesman declined to co-operate and he refused to put up a poster asking customers not to smoke over open food.

On 1st September the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 came into operation ; the Regulations were primarily of a consolidating nature and only one or two amendments were incorporated, leaving quite a number of contentious points unresolved and in this respect proving disappointing. To mention only one such point (and there are a number of others equally important), I think it is most regrettable that the opportunity was not taken to resolve in a more positive manner the unsatisfactory situation which still obtains with respect to washing facilities on mobile sales points from which open food (e.g. cream cakes, etc.) particularly vulnerable to contamination is retailed in increasing quantities. It is a curious and to me inexplicable anomaly that if such food is sold from a stationary vehicle or stall for immediate consumption, or from a shop or similar fixed premises for taking away, i.e. for future consumption, washing facilities must be provided, yet a vehicle acting as a mobile shop and selling precisely the same food, but not ostensibly for immediate consumption, is excluded from the same requirement.

On 1st September the Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations 1960 also came into operation and applied basic requirements similar to those of the General Regulations to the handling of food at docks, warehouses, cold stores, carriers premises and a number of other special types of premises which have been previously excluded from such statutory requirements.

In addition two further Codes of Practice relating respectively to (a) Hygiene in the Retail Fish Trade and (b) The Hygienic Transport and Handling of Fish have been issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These Codes follow the same pattern as those previously issued with respect to the Meat Trade and the recommendations made are being especially borne in mind during routine inspections.

Details of defects and contraventions of statutory requirements remedied during the year under review are shown in the statistical summary given below.

Action taken to remedy Defects and/or Contraventions found during inspection of Food Premises.

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	...	...	22
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	...	...	16
Equipment cleansed	...	...	28
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	...	...	1
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated, and rooms cleansed	...	...	111
Windows or doors of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	...	11
Floors of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	...	14

Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	...	...	...	12
Hot water provided for sinks	...	...	...	15
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	...	...	...	30
Hot and cold water supply provided for wash basins	...	...	...	33
Cold water supply provided for wash basins	...	...	...	12
Soap, nail-brushes, etc., provided or renewed	...	...	...	31
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	...	...	...	9
Disconnection of food rooms from sanitary conveniences effected	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences altered or reconstructed, etc.	...	...	...	5
Fittings in sanitary conveniences altered or renewed	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	5
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	...	...	...	6
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	7
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof dressings, etc.)	...	...	...	7
Smoking whilst handling food (warnings)	...	...	...	3
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	...	...	...	8
Wrapping open food in newspaper discontinued	...	...	...	1
Premises specially treated for eradication of insect pests	...	...	...	13
Food required to be kept at suitable temperature	...	...	...	3
Food handlers clothes cleansed	...	...	...	3
Registration of premises under Sec. 16 enforced	...	...	...	3
Vehicles cleansed	...	...	...	1
Names and addresses inscribed on stalls	...	...	...	10
Stalls provided with hot water	...	...	...	3

3. Bacteriological Examination of Foods.

Bacteriological sampling can be an extremely useful guide to the methods used in the preparation, storage and handling of foodstuffs and results can be used to track down contamination to a particular source or phase of handling and thus pinpoint potential weaknesses of procedure.

It is seldom, if indeed ever, possible to base legal enforcement action on bacteriological results alone but used in an advisory manner or as factual evidence of contamination such results can be most valuable.

In my last annual report reference was made to samples of watercress and shell-fish taken for bacteriological examination with the above background in mind ; during 1960 only a few samples of watercress were taken but much closer attention was given to the sampling of whelks sold from barrows in the harbour area in the holiday season.

As the season is of comparatively short duration the work of sampling and subsequent follow up action has to be concentrated into approximately three months. This adds to the difficulties of checking such permanent effects as one hopes to achieve and tangible results are thus inevitably spread over perhaps 2 or 3 seasons. Nevertheless I believe that each year some further positive progress is being made to raise the general bacteriological quality of the whelks and it is very pleasing indeed to observe that the owners of the stalls have definitely expressed interest in these efforts and have given positive co-operation in the matter. They have also shown a readiness to take advice and this has made the work well worth while.

In all, 38 samples of whelks were taken during the year and at the risk of trying to generalise in such a matter it was felt that some further ground had been gained by the time sampling had to cease. It is hoped to resume the work during 1961 on similar lines.

Only four samples of watercress were taken during 1960 due to pressure

of other work, and three of these proved unsatisfactory.

All the above samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston Hall, Maidstone.

4. Ice-Cream.

Although two premises are officially registered for the purpose of ice-cream manufacture one of these was not used at all during the year. The other premises, a small factory used by a producer/retailer, was however in regular use and was kept under very careful supervision. Ten samples of ice-cream were taken from the factory and all of these were of Grade 1 standard but as this producer retails his ice-cream from several mobile vehicles which operate almost entirely outside the Borough it was not possible to check whether the same bacteriological quality of the product was maintained after it had left the factory.

It could however be said that the vehicles regularly left Folkestone with a Grade 1 product and no adverse reports were received from other districts.

Checks were made from time to time on the condition of the vehicles used by this producer, while vehicles coming into the Borough by outside retailers were similarly kept under routine observation to ensure proper compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory regulations. A number of samples taken for examination from the outside retailers were generally found to be satisfactory.

Other samples were taken at random throughout the Borough for both chemical and biochemical examination, in the former case to check compositional standards and in the latter for assessment of the general bacterial cleanliness of the ice-cream.

The samples taken for cleanliness tests, as in previous years, were obtained primarily at premises where loose ice-cream is served from bulk supplies. This is a quite deliberate policy since it serves as a check on the degree of general care taken in handling the ice-cream and also the sterility of the servers used, the latter still being a main cause of the comparatively few unsatisfactory samples. As will be seen from the summary which follows, of 97 samples taken, nearly 93% were classified in Grades 1 or 2, this being a slight improvement over last year. All samples classified as Grades 3 and 4, and even those where a Grade 2 classification showed there was room for improvement, were investigated and further samples taken until Grade 1 results were not only achieved but maintained.

During the year 13 new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream but as 13 premises were removed from the register, the total number of registered premises remained unchanged at 230.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

(i) *Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis).*

<i>Description</i>	<i>Fat Content</i>				<i>Milk Solids other than Fat</i>		<i>Artificial Sweetener</i>	
	Less than 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-cream ...	NIL	1	3	2	NIL	6	—	6
“Dairy” Ice-cream ...	NIL	NIL	1	1	NIL	2	—	2
TOTAL ...	NIL	1	4	3	NIL	8	—	8

NOTE.

- (1) Minimum Basic Standard for “Ice-Cream” is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

(2) Minimum Basic Standard for “Dairy Ice-Cream” “Dairy Cream Ice” “Cream Ice”

7½% milk solids

is 5% milk fat and other than fat.
- Alternative but comparative standards are prescribed for mixtures containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.
- (3) Minimum Basic Standard for “Milk Ice” is 2½% milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.
- (4) Minimum Basic Standard for “Parev” (Kosher) Ice is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.
- (5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.
- (ii) Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).

	Bacteriological Grading			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of samples ...	81	9	5	2
Percentage Summary	83.51%	9.28%	5.15%	2.06%

5. STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.

(Including Ice-Cream Premises.)

(i) New premises registered during 1960 for the manufacture of ice-cream ...	Nil
(ii) Deletions from the register of ice-cream factories during 1960	Nil
(iii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1960 ...	2
(iv) New premises registered during 1960 for the sale and storage of ice-cream ...	13
(v) Deletions from the register of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream ...	13
(vi) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	228
(vii) New premises registered during 1960 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. ...	Nil
(viii) Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., during 1960 ...	Nil
(ix) Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., at December, 1960 ...	77
(x) Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food ...	675

6. Licensed Premises.

No. of premises recorded ...	93
No. of visits of inspection during year	75

Licensed premises are subject to the requirements of the Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Act and Shops Act and routine inspections were carried out during the year to check compliance with the relevant provisions applicable.

Generally speaking nearly all the licensed premises in the Borough are provided with all the basic amenities necessary to secure compliance with the requirements referred to above and the premises are usually maintained in a satisfactory condition. A few minor contraventions were noted but these were immediately given attention without recourse to formal notice or other statutory action and no untoward incidents calling for special comment occurred during the year under review.

In order to ensure that proper facilities are available for the cleansing of glasses, etc., all premises are fitted with hot and cold water supplies at the bars and the majority of the licensees keep a supply of chemical sterilant for addition to the rinse water. This is quite satisfactory when sufficient time is available to carry out manual washing properly but I remain unconvinced that it is a practical possibility to thoroughly wash and sterilise each glass really efficiently during rush periods and I would still like to see automatic glass washing apparatus installed at every bar as a standard fitting. Several premises have such appliances and they are unquestionably capable of washing, sterilizing and drying glasses both rapidly and efficiently. No doubt we shall one day see the last of the traditional general purpose wiping and polishing cloth and another permanent progressive step will have been taken.

7. Purity of Food and Drugs.

1960 marked the centenary of the first concerted effort to control the quality of food by preventing its adulteration, since it was in 1860 that the original Food Adulteration Act was passed. This indeed was the first legislation of its kind in the world and it marked the real beginning of the present extensive system of control which is designed not only to protect consumers from adulteration of food in its cruder forms but also to keep within reasonable limits, so far as is possible under present legislation, the veritable flood of pressure advertising which is thrust upon the nation, in order that the more fanciful claims are not too flagrantly misleading.

In 1860 adulteration was not difficult to detect but was sufficiently widespread to require constant vigilance ; today the more blatant adulteration of food is comparatively seldom encountered on any large scale but new techniques, new preparations and new variations of composite foods are constantly emerging as a result of research in the food industry. Competition in these fields is so intense and food labelling has become so imaginative that the same vigilance is required on the part of local authorities and their Food Inspectors to ensure that compositional standards are satisfactory ; in many respects the duties involved call for increasing skill in selecting samples, scrutinising labels and interpreting the results of analysis.

The scrutiny of labels, in particular, becomes more intricate and it is of the utmost importance that both advertising and labelling should be strictly controlled and even minor contraventions pursued. The enthusiastic sales promoter seems to have few scruples in exploiting every gimmick which will give a product the "edge" over similar preparations and since they are sometimes prepared to approach so close to the borderline, the Food Inspector must be equally alert and insistent that they do not overstep the margin laid down in the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Labelling of Food Order 1953. In this respect a plain duty is involved and if we ignore the apparently trivial we are actually condoning and encouraging the advertiser or labeller to greater boldness in ignoring ethical standards ; this indeed is the answer to suggestions that Inspectors are sometimes too fussy over detail and it is particularly true of some of the "fad foods". We might even take a lesson from America where the situation was becoming so serious a few years ago that in 1958 the Health Authorities found it necessary to arrange a nation wide T.V. appeal asking the public to have as much faith in natural foods as they were apparently being persuaded to have in modern sophisticated preparations.

I read recently a pungent comment on this subject in which the writer observed . . . " It is interesting if not always comforting to reflect that food to a greater or lesser degree is so often subjected to one or more of the processes of being bleached, sweetened, coloured, softened, hardened, clarified, thickened, emulsified, coated or otherwise treated to increase its taste, palatability,

appearance and consumer appeal—the latter at times being the most important consideration ”.

The regular sampling of food in the Borough was carried on throughout the year against the general wider background outlined above and in the main samples were carefully selected to cover as wide a range as possible, including in particular an appropriate proportion of products which are subject to absolute statutory standards. Perusal of the table which follows the summary of samples taken will show that adverse reports or comments were made in respect of some 23 samples during the year and the action taken is also indicated.

Complaints received during the year from members of the public referred to such incidents as the presence of metal fragments in a tin of corned beef, a piece of pencil in a loaf of bread, foreign ashy material in bread, a wasp in a jar of marmalade, an insect in a bread roll, foreign material in a can of orange juice, mould on a meat pasty and a piece of metal in a mince pie.

All these complaints were very carefully investigated and in every instance the full circumstances of the case were taken into consideration before a final decision was reached as to the appropriate action to be taken ; although no prosecutions ensued each incident was taken up vigorously and severe warnings were issued and I am quite satisfied that the gravity of the matter was brought home forcibly in every case.

In exercising the statutory duties relevant to food control the Public Health Inspector and Public Analyst must clearly work in the closest co-operation to ensure that the service given to the public is efficient and it is very pleasing to record that such co-operation continued to exist in full measure between my Department and the Borough Analyst throughout the year.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis.

							<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	...	...	—		2
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	—		2
Beef, suet (shredded)	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Beef, minced	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Bread crumbs	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Bread and butter	...	...	...	...	...	3		—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	2		1
Cheese spread with ham	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Chicken in jelly	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Christmas pudding	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Coffee and chicory essence	...	...	...	...	...	—		2
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Crab—dressed (canned)	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Cream—Cultured	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
—Double	...	...	...	...	...	3		—
—Powder, synthetic	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Drinks—Soda water	...	...	...	...	...	4		—
—Soft fruit drinks and squashes (various)	...	...	...	...	...	—		6
Dripping, beef	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Drugs—Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
—Cough syrup	...	...	...	...	...	—		2
—Glucose D	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
—Health salts	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
—Zinc and castor oil cream	...	...	...	...	...	—		1
Fish cakes	...	...	...	...	...	1		—
Flour—Plain	...	...	...	...	...	—		2
—Self-raising	...	...	...	...	...	—		1

Food colouring matter	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ginger, ground	...	...	...	...	—	2
Golden raising powder	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	6	2
Jelly (table)	...	...	...	...	—	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	1	1
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	—	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	2	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	—	2
Milk—Channel Island	...	...	...	...	11	—
—Other than Channel Island	...	...	...	...	39	—
—Glasses of	...	...	...	...	4	—
(Also see below*)						
Pies—Pork	...	...	...	...	—	2
—Steak	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pimento (loose)	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pork luncheon meat	...	...	...	...	—	1
Preserves—Dried fruit salad	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Ginger in syrup	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Glace cherries	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Peach jam	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Peel (mixed)	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Plum jam	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Raspberry jam	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Stem ginger	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Strawberry jam	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Tangerine and grapefruit marmalade	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rice, fried	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rolls, starched reduced	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rum Butter	...	...	...	...	—	1
Saccharin tablets	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salad and cooking oil	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salad cream	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salt (lump)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sausage meat	...	...	...	...	2	—
Sausages—Beef	...	...	...	...	2	—
—Pork	...	...	...	...	6	—
Soup (Cream of Champignon)	...	...	...	...	—	1
Steak casserole	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar, brown	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sunflower oil	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar confectionery—Bar of toffee	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Butter crunch	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Chocolate fudge	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Clotted cream toffee	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Irish coffee milk chocolate	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vanilla essence	...	...	...	...	—	1
Veal, ham and egg roll	...	...	...	...	—	1
Spirits—Brandy	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Gin	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Rum	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Whisky	...	...	...	...	3	—
*Chemical examination of milk carried out in office laboratory	...	...	...	...	—	94
						99
						177

Table Showing Summary of Adverse Samples.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
356	Soda Water.	Sample showed a deficiency of sodium bicarbonate to the extent of at least 32 per cent.	The amount of sodium bicarbonate in soda water is prescribed in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953.	Formal proceedings taken under the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order 1944. Manufacturers convicted and fined.
366	Cough Syrup.	Sample free from arsenic and toxic metals. The proportion of acetic acid found was at least 44 per cent in excess of the amount disclosed in the list of ingredients shown on the bottle.	Food and Drugs Act 1955 includes specific provisions relating to the correct labelling of any food or drug.	Matter taken up with manufacturers and remaining stock of the consignment from which the sample was taken withdrawn from sale. Possible cause of discrepancy found to be in the process of stirring the ingredients during manufacture. Later check sample proved satisfactory.
409(a) (Informal)	Cut Lump Salt.	Calcium compounds present, calculated as chalk, 9 per cent.	The amount of chalk in this sample was regarded as excessive.	Although the presence of chalk would not render either sample injurious, the matter was taken up with the manufacturers who expressed regret but pleaded difficulty in entirely eliminating the possibility of salt containing pan scale being marketed owing to method of production. Warning given.
409 (Formal)	Cut Lump Salt.	Calcium compounds present calculated as chalk, 1.1 per cent.	Chalk content considered to be normal for a commercial block salt. Samples were submitted in connection with an investigation into a complaint concerning the first sample.	

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
413	Dried Fruit Salad.	Contained prunes, apricots, pears, peaches, apple rings in this order.	This was a follow-up of Samples Nos. 290 and 327 referred to in my Annual Report for 1959. Ingredients again did not conform to the order as disclosed on the label.	Matter re-opened with manufacturers who contended that the sample must have been taken from consignment previously sampled as packing procedure now amended. Appropriate final warning given.
427	Mandarin Orange Juice.	The acid liquor of the contents had attacked the inner exposed metallic surface of the can ; pieces of the protective varnish coating had become detached and were found floating in the juice. The juice was free from toxic metals but a small amount of iron had been absorbed which had imparted a metallic flavour to the juice.	Sample submitted for examination following a complaint from the purchaser of a can of the orange juice.	Matter taken up with retailer and all stocks of this brand were subsequently returned to wholesaler and destroyed.
443	Peach Jam.	Soluble solids 60.1 per cent. Free from preservatives.	Home made preserves sold from a local shop. The soluble solids content did not conform to the Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953 in either sample.	The manufacturer was given advice upon the alteration in the recipe necessary to secure a better balance of sugar and fruit and thus ensure that the soluble solids conformed to the relevant Order ; remainder of stock removed from sale and the manufacturer later intimated that she had ceased making preserves for sale.
444	Tangerine and Grapefruit Marmalade.	Soluble solids 63.7 per cent. Free from preservatives.		

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
468	Luco Health Salts.	Sample consisted entirely of common salt of commercial quality which when made up as directed produced salt water.	This product was being sold loose from a stall and was said to be rock-salt; hand bills described the salts as affording relief from all rheumatic conditions, a remedy for all skin and stomach complaints and for "all complaints of the body".	Formal sample not available as the vendor had moved out of the town immediately after informal sample had been taken. The vendor was subsequently traced however and action was ultimately taken through the Courts by another local authority in whose area similar sales were reported.
480	Butter Crunch (flavoured).	Flavoured sugar confection.	It was considered that product was badly labelled inasmuch as the word "flavoured" should follow immediately upon the word "Butter" and the type should be of similar size in order to conform to the relevant Code of Practice.	Matter taken up with the manufacturers as a possible contravention of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 arises. As a result an undertaking was given that the label would be suitably amended on future supplies.
482	Cream of Champignon. (Made in W. Germany.)	The proportion of fat in the sample indicated that a soup made up as recommended on the label would contain less than 0.8 per cent of fat.	It was considered that the low proportion of fat did not justify use of the word "cream" in the description of the soup.	Matter taken up with the U.K. distributors in view of possible contravention of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The distributors arranged that the labels of this and similar soups should be amended to exclude the word "cream".

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
488 489 490 L905 L906 L907	Tuberculin Tested Milk. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Non-fatty solids 8.42%. Non-fatty solids 8.26%. Non-fatty solids 8.25%. Non-fatty solids 8.18%. Non-fatty solids 8.37%. Non-fatty solids 8.32%.	All samples were seriously deficient in non-fatty solids; "appeal to cow" samples L905-L907 established that the deficiency was not caused by adulteration but to the milk being of low quality.	The matter was taken up most strongly with the farmer concerned and subsequent check samples were satisfactory.
483	Minced Beef and Gravy (canned).	Sample contained the equivalent of 77 per cent of beef.	Having regard to the meat content it was considered that the words "and gravy" were not printed sufficiently distinctly on the label so as to be clear and easily seen by a prospective purchaser, the colour and type of background being similar; a further unsatisfactory feature was that the words "Minced Beef" appeared on one part of the label without any qualification whatever.	Matter taken up with the manufacturers who intimated that the labelling of the product had been redesigned to overcome the objections raised. Examination of new labels confirmed that amendments were satisfactory.
484	Tomato Juice (canned).	Contents contained 7.4 parts per million of copper which is equivalent to 117 parts per million calculated on the dry solid matter.	Extent of copper present as calculated on the dry solid matter was considered excessive.	Matter taken up with the distributors. The excess of copper in the sample was attributed to chemical changes due to prolonged storage and vendors were warned accordingly.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
2	Butter.	Sample contained foreign material, found to consist of resistant organic matter resembling a hard lubricant and containing fragments of cotton fibres.	Sample submitted as result of a complaint made by the purchaser.	Matter taken up with the retailers and packers and appropriate investigations were carried out from which it appeared that the foreign material was most probably present in the bulk butter.
3	Bottle of Milk.	The inner surface of bottle had an adherent deposit consisting of particles of iron firmly attached to the glass.	Complaint received regarding dirty appearance of the bottle. The deposit was consistent with the fusing of iron particles on to the inner surface and suggested that a firework had been set off in the bottle.	Matter taken up and dairymen/distributors warned of their responsibilities under relevant statutory provisions.
9	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream.	Contained 8.4% of Zinc Oxide.	B.P. limits for the preparation are 7.0 to 8.0 per cent of zinc oxide and therefore the sample contained a slight excess.	Manufacturers expressed regret and explained the particular difficulty concerning the settling of zinc during the heating process in compounding this cream. More care promised in future.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>		<i>Action taken</i>
12	Bread Crumbs.	Sample was essentially coloured bread crumbs ; free from deleterious matter.	The bread crumbs had been packed on the premises of a local firm from a bulk supply. The package bore no label describing the two ingredients present and was therefore not properly labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953.		Matter taken up with the company concerned. The contravention was admitted and instructions given to the local branch to ensure correct labelling of similar foodstuffs in the future.

KNACKERS YARD.

One knackers yard is in use in the Borough and this was again kept under regular supervision during the year in order to ensure that the premises were maintained in a clean and hygienic condition and that all relevant statutory requirements were properly complied with, special regard being paid to the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

The premises continued to be operated by the proprietors in a most satisfactory manner and the fullest possible co-operation exists in this respect so that no cause for concern has arisen.

All animals received are slaughtered immediately on arrival so that lairage problems do not arise ; the total number of animals dealt with during the year was as follows :—

	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>
Total number of animals slaughtered	158	170	—	2	—
Total number of dead animals brought to the premises for disposal	5	108	1	—	1

Following the false start made in 1959, Regulations came into operation on 1st November requiring that all butchers meat and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption must be sterilized and all knackers meat must be either stained or sterilized before being distributed to the public.

For meat requiring sterilization the necessary treatment must be effected at the premises where the unfitness is noted—usually at the slaughterhouse—and any imported meat found to be unfit for human consumption must be sterilized as soon as possible after landing.

With regard to meat from knackers yards, meat must *either* be sterilized *or* stained green before it leaves the premises and if staining is chosen the resultant colouring must be so thorough as to be clearly visible.

The Regulations will afford more stringent control over the handling of unfit meat but in my opinion the alternative of staining to sterilization permissible for meat from knackers yards is not entirely satisfactory as I firmly believe that all such meat should be compulsorily sterilized except where it is required for some special purposes, and for which exemption could be provided as in the new Regulations.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The most important development in connection with milk and dairies during 1960, especially from the point of view of the local authority and consumers, was the issue of a Report by the Interdepartmental Committee on Milk Composition in the United Kingdom. This report, which runs into some 90 pages, was a most comprehensive document and discussed the historical and present backgrounds relating to legal standards, together with nearly every other conceivable factor pertaining to milk composition, including nutritional aspects, national trends, problems associated with age, breeding and feeding of cattle and differential payments to producers based on compositional standards to achieve the main objective of gradual improvement in the non-fatty solids content of milk. Special panels also reported on the importance of milk in human diet, animal husbandry and significant factors in the application of the freezing point test for detection of added water to milk.

As a preface to compiling a list of 23 specific recommendations the report commented that the dairying industry and central and local authorities have made great progress over the years in improving the hygienic quality of the liquid milk supply and submitted that similar progress should now be made in improving the nutritional quality of milk.

The recommendations include proposals for the abolition of the existing presumptive minimum standard for fat content within 5 years and its replacement by a fixed minimum standard of 3.0%; also consideration of the adoption within 10 years of a fixed minimum standard for solids not fat (S.N.F.) of 8.5% with abolition of the present presumptive standard when suitable marketing standards are in operation within the dairying industry to maintain and improve the S.N.F. content.

The effect of these proposals would be to introduce a fixed and absolute standard which would be applied to all milk at the point of sale to the consumer and the existing legal position would no longer obtain whereby sub-standard milk (i.e. containing less than 3% milk fat or 8.5% S.N.F.) can be sold without any offence being committed if it is proved that such milk is as given by the cow.

This defence has been a matter of debate for many years inasmuch as it has condoned the production of poor quality milk, and it will be interesting to see how far the above recommendations, which are strongly supported by Local Authority organisations, are accepted and implemented.

At local level sampling of milk and cream to check the cleanliness and safety of supplies in the Borough, as well as the compositional quality, continued on a routine basis and it is gratifying to be able to report that no raw or pasteurised samples of milk failed the prescribed tests for keeping quality and no pasteurised sample of milk failed the test for efficiency of heat treatment.

Only 2 dairies operate in the Borough, and at both premises all milk is pasteurised before distribution. Normal throughput at these dairies rose to more than 8,000 gallons per day, increasing to well over 10,000 gallons per day during the holiday season. One of the dairies produces a considerable gallonage of cream, this also being pasteurised before distribution.

Routine inspection of both the dairies referred to above was maintained during the year and in addition to visual observations of all the processes carried on, samples of bottles were taken regularly for cleanliness tests, this being another example of how bacteriological examination can be utilized as an adjunct to practical inspection. In all 180 bottles were taken in batches of 12 during the year and although the samples varied and a few individual bottles gave unsatisfactory results none of the batches gave rise to serious concern when judged overall as a collective sample.

Inspection also extended to retail premises of distributors, distribution vehicles, etc., and generally speaking the conditions observed were satisfactory, such contraventions as were reported receiving immediate remedial attention.

The total number of retail distributors in the Borough at the end of 1960 was 66, a very high proportion of these being proprietors of shop premises where bottled milk is retailed.

Statistical details relating to Milk and Dairies are given in the following summary and tables.

(a) **Registrations under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	...	8
(ii) Distributors having dairy premises outside the Borough	...	4
(iii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk or cream is sold	... ..	54

New distributors registered during the year	...	13
Removals from register	...	8

(b) **Licenses under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.**

	<i>Sterilised</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>
Dealers within the Borough	20	68	32
Dealers from outside the Borough (Supplementary licences).	1	3	3
Premises where milk is pasteurised	—	2	—
TOTALS	21	73	35

*These figures include licences issued to persons taking over businesses where licences had already been issued to the former proprietors.

(c) **Milk Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (Compositional Quality).**

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>AVERAGE</i>		<i>Total Solids</i>
		<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Solids-not-Fat</i>	
Channel Island	11	4.67%	9.02%	13.69%
Other than Ch. Is.	43	3.77%	8.71%	12.48%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. Other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat, and all milk 8.5% solids-not-fat.

In addition to the 54 samples summarised in the above table, a further 94 samples were taken for Gerber Testing in the office laboratory, all being of milk obtained from farm churns on arrival at the dairies. As a direct result of this systematic check sampling a deficiency in the solids-not-fat content of Tuberculin Tested Milk being received from one farm was disclosed and formal sampling procedure followed, including appeal to cow samples taken at the farm. The investigation showed the milk to be genuine but of poor quality and as already indicated in the general section of the report dealing with action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples under the Food and Drugs Act the matter was taken up strongly with the producer. There was a quite substantial improvement in subsequent check samples and the value of this form of informal check sampling was once again illustrated.

(d) **Samples taken for Biochemical Examination.**

(i) *Milk.*

<i>MILK</i>	<i>Total No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Sa tis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Pasteurised	112	47	—	65	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	43	19	—	24	—	—	—
T.T. Raw	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	11	—	—	—	—	11	—
TOTALS	176	76	—	89	—	11	—

The purpose of heat treatment of milk is to ensure safety by the destruction of pathogenic organisms, which cannot survive pasteurisation or sterilization ; also by reducing the overall bacterial load, to improve keeping quality.

The Methylene Blue Test is used to check the keeping quality of a sample and is applied to both raw and pasteurised milk.

The Phosphatase Test is applied to pasteurised milk to check whether it has been properly treated by being held at the prescribed temperature for the minimum time laid down in the relevant Regulations.

The Turbidity Test is applied to sterilized milk only and is again used to check the efficiency of treatment.

(ii) *Cream.*

A further 35 samples of cream were taken during the year for biochemical testing, the results again being classified according to the official recommendations contained in a report issued in 1958 by a Working Party which was formed to investigate the possibility of devising a suitable test for keeping quality for retail cream. The results are summarised below.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Total No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory only</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Pasteurised cream	35	17	5	13

It will be seen that of the 35 samples taken, more than half that number, of 52%, failed to satisfy the test recommended for a fully satisfactory product. Furthermore many of the “satisfactory” samples were of cream which was less than 24 hours old and which had little or no time to deteriorate after production.

These results follow the same general pattern as samples taken during 1959 and it is perhaps significant that in similar but much more extensive tests carried out by the Working Party approximately the same total percentage of failures was recorded, but of a large number of samples of cream which were pasteurised in bottles no failures whatsoever were recorded ; one is inevitably drawn to the conclusion that the only satisfactory solution is for all cream to be pasteurised in the bottle.

(e) **Samples taken for Biological Tests** (T.B. Inoculation Test and Brucella Abortus Test).

MILK	No. of Samples sent for examination	RESULTS		No results obtained
		Positive	Negative	
T.T. Raw ...	82	1	76	5*

**In 4 cases the examinations proved abortive owing to unforeseen mishaps during the inoculation tests and in the remaining case the sample was sour on arrival at the laboratory.*

The total number of farms supplying milk to the dairies in the Borough during 1960 was 134 and in order to ensure controlled coverage of all these supplies without duplication of sampling, close liaison has been maintained with the County Health Department; by this means farms from which samples are taken direct by the County Health Inspectors are not sampled on arrival of the milk at Folkestone and vice versa, results of the samples taken being exchanged for purposes of information.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Routine visits to shops for the purpose of checking that statutory requirements relating to the health and comfort of employees are properly observed have been continued but it has not been necessary to take any formal action in respect of such premises.

In the few instances where defects are noted it is usually found that an informal intimation at the time of inspection is sufficient to secure rapid attention and compliance with the relevant legal provisions.

No. of shops now officially recorded	...	...	887
No. of inspections made during year	...	...	232
Exemption Certificates in operation :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	22
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	11
Exemption Certificates cancelled :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	2
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	2
Exemption Certificates issued :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	1
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	1

HOUSING.

(a) **Slum Clearance.**

With the exception of 2 individual houses in respect of which action has been deliberately deferred for a short time, the 5 years programme commenced in 1956 for dealing with unfit houses not capable of being made fit was completed from a practical inspection and report angle on schedule and at the end of the year tentative proposals for a possible supplementary programme were in process of being formulated for ultimate consideration by the Council.

The Mill Bay and Darlington Street Clearance Orders and the Peter Street Compulsory Purchase Order, in respect of which a combined Public Inquiry was held in December 1959 were duly confirmed in 1960 and rehousing of families from Mill Bay was in fact virtually completed by the end of the year.

Completion of the current programme as referred to above was effected as follows :—

1. The submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of 2 small areas comprising 4 houses in North Street and 5 houses in Cobden Road which the Council had declared to be Clearance Areas in December 1959. Both these Orders were subsequently confirmed in September 1960 without modification.

2. The decision of the Council to make a Clearance Order in respect of 4 houses in Sandgate High Street. The Order was formally submitted to the Ministry for confirmation in January 1961.

3. Approval by the Ministry of the proposal to demolish 3 unfit cottages in Dover Road owned by the Corporation.

4. Action by the Council in respect of 19 individual dwellings comprising 13 houses and 6 basements. As a result Demolition or Closing Orders were made in respect of 9 dwellings and administrative action for similar purposes was well advanced in the remaining 10 cases.

In addition to the above, 6 dwellings where action had been carried over from the previous year were also made the subject of Closing Orders so that in all 41 unfit dwellings were being dealt with at some stage of administrative action during the year under review.

A summary of the progress made in slum clearance in the last 5 years in pursuance of the official Council programme is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that in all 216 unfit dwellings have been dealt with during that period by way of individual or collective (i.e. area) action.

Progress with current Slum Clearance Programme: Position at 31st December, 1960.

Description	Total Number of Houses		No. of Houses dealt with by end of year under review	Progress Review		Properties in original Programme still to be dealt with
	(a) Included in original 5 year Programme	(b) Properties added to original Programme		Properties under final consideration at end of year	Properties where positive action was in progress at end of year	
Harbour Way Compulsory Purchase Order	51*	—	45*	—	—	—
Cambridge Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sandgate High Street Clearance Order (No. 1)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wilberforce Road Clearance Order	6	—	6	—	—	—
Palmerston Street Clearance Order	23*	—	20*	—	—	—
Peter Street Compulsory Purchase Order	30*	3	30*	—	—	—
Mill Bay Clearance Order	19	—	19	—	—	—
Darlington Street Clearance Order	10	8	18	—	—	—
North Street Clearance Order	4	—	4	—	—	—
Cobden Road Compulsory Purchase Order	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sandgate High Street Clearance Order (No. 2)	1	3	—	4	—	—
Local Authority owned houses (Certified as unfit for human habitation)	3	4	7	—	—	—
Other houses	3	—	—	1	—	2
Premises on which Demolition Orders have been made	163	18	162	5	—	2
Premises where Undertakings have been accepted	—	11	3	—	8	—
Premises on which Closing Orders have been made	—	5	5	—	—	—
	—	33	30	—	3	—
	163	67	200	5	11	2
TOTALS	230*	216	216			2

*NOTE: Harbour Way Order: 6 houses omitted from area on final consideration.

Palmerston Street Order: 3 houses omitted from area on final consideration.

Peter Street Order: 3 added "GREY" houses excluded from area as confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government.

(b) Repair of Dwelling Houses.

The improvement of housing standards must still be approached as a crusade against bad environmental conditions and this crusade must not only be directed against dwellings which are so unfit as to demand demolition or permanent closure, but must also seek to recondition houses which can thereby be given an extended lease of useful life. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has emphasized this when he said that "bad housing is the root of most evil and what matters in the provision or preservation of houses where people can live in comfort and children can grow up and be full of life".

In many respects it is easier to achieve the demolition of property than it is to secure the reconditioning of sub-standard houses which are none the less quite suitable for preservation and the chief difficulty remains one of economics. Owners would frequently be quite reconciled, if not indeed positively relieved, to have a house condemned rather than spend several hundred pounds on repairs and this is a situation which is being increasingly encountered. It is neither in the present local nor the national interest however to allow houses to go out of circulation if they can reasonably be preserved for even another 15 or 20 years and this is the purpose of the schedules of repairs which are issued by the Department under the provisions of the Housing Act.

It is sometimes suggested that people and not houses make slums ; while this may have some substance in a minority of cases it is equally true that dwellings which are free from dampness and in good general repair are conducive to better standards of health and if the occupants can also enjoy the added amenities of internal sanitation, hot water supply and bathroom the resultant improvements are invariably reflected in higher social as well as better health standards. It is not difficult to demonstrate this by simple comparison with the average environmental standards which now obtain compared with those less than 50 years ago and still further progress could yet be made if higher statutory standards could be applied to the available stock of houses which do not measure up to the requirements referred to above.

Reference to the statistical details given a little later will show the positive attention given to this aspect of departmental responsibilities during 1960, when 39 schedules were issued ; in the same period schedules in respect of 58 dwellings were complied with, some of these of course being related to notices served in 1959.

To these figures must also be added the number of houses in respect of which schedules of repair as a condition of payment of Improvement Grants were issued, as such repairs are only carried out as a result of action by the Department.

In view of the difficulties encountered it is gratifying to report that in only two instances was it necessary to have recourse to statutory action and in each case repairs were ultimately executed by builders engaged by the Council and working under the supervision of the District Public Health Inspectors.

The Rent Act 1957 now appears to be a dead letter as far as Folkestone is concerned and only 1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year.

(c) Improvement Grants.

Enquiries concerning the possibility of improvement grants continued to be received in steady numbers during the year and close liaison was maintained with the Borough Engineer's Department in connection with this matter. The general question of whether dwellings are eligible for grant having regard to their fitness and potential life under the Housing Act 1957 is dealt

with by my Department, together with the preparation and supervision of schedules of maintenance repairs which are made a condition of payment of grant ; the supervision of new works and the checking of all plans, costs, etc., in respect of approved works of improvement is controlled by the Borough Engineer.

The number of formal applications received under this scheme cannot be described as overwhelming ; indeed when one considers the number of houses in the Borough which still lack the amenities of domestic hot water supply, bathrooms, wash-hand basins and internal sanitation, the applications are only a comparative trickle and in this respect there is scope for much greater use of the encouragement offered in the way of financial grants.

It is true that a minority of applicants are deterred when they learn that maintenance repairs, for which no grant is available, are likely to be fairly extensive but clearly the preservation of the structure of a dwelling and the remedying of internal dampness and disrepair, etc., is of the utmost importance if the end product is to be properly regarded as a sound unit of living accommodation which has been brought up to a modern standard of comfort and amenity.

Other enquiries are abandoned for a variety of reasons, a frequent one being that the works proposed cannot be regarded as improvements as defined for the purposes of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act but relate to re-arranging existing accommodation, etc., and in a number of cases the mere replacement of obsolete fittings by more up to date appliances. In every case however the fullest possible assistance and advice is given in accordance with the policy of the Council to encourage to the full this most commendable scheme which contributes in a very positive manner to the raising of environmental health standards.

(d) Applications for Re-Housing.

Requests for investigation into claims for priority in rehousing continued to be received direct from applicants themselves and also from other Departments. All these claims are carefully and sympathetically considered and while the adverse effects of unsatisfactory accommodation—usually in lodgings or even single rooms—are indisputable and are quite properly matters for environmental health assessment it is sometimes difficult for applicants who have been on the waiting list for many years to conceal their impatience when priority is awarded to more recent cases, even though actual need may be greater.

This is unavoidable when accommodation for re-housing “ordinary” applicants (i.e. other than those from unfit dwellings) is virtually confined to casual vacancies, and no recommendation for special priority is given unless real and substantial health grounds exist for such action.

During the year 69 visits were made in connection with enquiries relating to the above.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	366
No. of houses included under above heading where defects were found	193

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair	29
(2) No. of houses included in—	
(a) Clearance Orders	4
*(b) Compulsory Purchase Orders	9

(3) No. of houses where :	
(a) Demolition Order made—Sec. 17(1)	1
(b) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation accepted—Sec. 16(4)	1
(c) Closing Orders made—Sec. 18(1)	12
(d) Consideration still pending at end of year	11
(4) No. of houses demolished	29
** (5) No. of houses where defects were remedied after informal action	58
(a) No. of defects remedied	776
(6) No. of houses reported to Local Authority with a view to the service of formal notices requiring repair ...	4
(7) No. of notices served requiring execution of works :	
(a) Formal	2
(b) Informal	39
(i) No. of defects found under 7(b) above	952
(8) No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

*These houses had been inspected and action for dealing with them had been commenced late in the previous year.

**Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Position at 31st December, 1960.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(1) Total number of firm preliminary enquiries received ...	565
(2) Formal applications made as result of (1) above	251
(3) (a) Formal applications approved	241
(b) Formal applications approved but (i) subsequently not pursued (34) or (ii) not yet completed (57) ...	91
(c) Formal applications refused	10
(4) Completed schemes	150
(5) Improvements to single dwellings :	
(a) owner occupied	115
(b) tenanted properties	18
	133
(6) Conversions of properties into :	
2 flats	6
3 flats	1
4 flats	3
5 or more flats	7
	17
	150

RENT ACT, 1957.

(i) Applications for Certificates received and dealt with in 1960	1
(ii) Certificates issued in respect of above application	1
(iii) Applications for cancellation of Certificates received and dealt with in 1960	2
Application, by Landlord, for certificate that undertaking has been complied with	1
Application, by tenant, for certificate that undertaking has not been complied with	1
	4

NOTE. The cancellations referred to in (iii) above relate to certificates issued in previous years.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1959.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the tables on pages 62 and 63 give details of the work carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Problems such as those which cause considerable concern in areas where large caravan colonies are established do not arise in this Borough, the only site in operation being the small holiday camp at Little Switzerland in the Warren, where 30 vans and 15 tents are authorized to be stationed. The licensees are a private Company who lease the site from the Corporation and are thus subject to double control by way of a licence issued under relevant statutory provisions and also through the medium of the lease which is controlled by the Council as the owners of the land and can include additional conditions accordingly to preserve the natural amenities of the surroundings.

The licensees are very co-operative as far as my Department is concerned and take pains to ensure that the licence conditions are properly observed.

Apart from the above, only 3 sites in the Borough were officially used for the stationing of 10 caravans ; on 2 sites single vans, each used temporarily for residential purposes, were stationed and the third site was used by 8 vans, 4 being similarly occupied as residences and the others for intermittent periods, mainly during the summer but also occasionally on fine week-ends at other times of the year.

All these caravans were originally licensed individually under the Public Health Act 1936 and were subject to appropriate conditions which were checked for compliance from time to time on a routine basis.

New legislation in the form of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into operation on the 29th August 1960 and a more comprehensive system of control over caravan sites was introduced thereby. The emphasis will in future be on the licensing of sites to the occupiers of land so used and the licensing of individual caravans will no longer obtain.

Applications for licences in respect of the 4 sites referred to above were received following the introduction of the new Act and all were under active consideration at the end of the year with a view to attaching appropriate conditions and having regard to relevant town planning permissions.

Indiscriminate camping in the Warren was again noted during the summer and is definitely increasing every year. The lack of a pure water supply and proper sanitary accommodation continued to cause distinct uneasiness at times especially as campers will insist on using the untreated water discharged on to the beach from adits which drain from the area of the Warren, despite warning notices erected near each such outlet. Furthermore some of the less desirable campers scatter their discarded refuse, such as empty cans, cartons and papers, etc., in the undergrowth or in small heaps and if this activity continues to build up a distinct public health problem could quite easily ultimately arise.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Only 3 licences issued under the above Act were in operation during 1960, a fourth shop which had previously been licensed having closed. All the premises were kept under observation and the conditions attached to the licences, relating to cleanliness, temperature, lighting, ventilation, supplies of food and clean water, etc., were carefully checked as appropriate.

As in previous years, when licences were renewed proprietors of pet shops were particularly requested to ensure as far as possible that purchasers of animals, birds or fishes, etc., were fully advised on correct methods of care and handling their pets so as to avoid unnecessary suffering or distress through ignorance.

Generally speaking all the pet shops were conducted in a satisfactory manner and no statutory action was necessary at any of the premises controlled by the Act.

Close co-operation is maintained with the local R.S.P.C.A. Inspector in all matters relating to the welfare of domestic animals and pets and this is of mutual benefit and assistance.

RODENT CONTROL.

Maintenance of this service, with treatments of the sewers and attention to surface infestations, has been carried out with the usual efficiency during the year by one operator, assisted during the first months by another trained member of the staff. In June a motor-cycle and box sidecar was provided which enabled follow-up visits to be speeded up considerably and particularly in respect of the outlying parts of the Borough.

The number of sewer manholes found infested with rats during the bi-annual treatments was lower than the previous year but the total surface infestations of 260 again showed a small increase. As in previous years the surface infestations were widely scattered throughout the Borough and all were thoroughly investigated ; in no instance was a major infestation allowed to develop and in some cases only individual rats were concerned.

22 permanent baiting areas, each consisting of several points, have been set up, generally in the outlying parts of the Borough and these are visited on a regular routine basis. The Leas Cliff is also dealt with in this way, the entire length of the cliff face being divided into 19 smaller areas which are regularly visited and treated as necessary by a trained member of the Parks Department staff loaned for this purpose and having a special knowledge of the cliff.

The number of mice infestations was also slightly above that recorded in 1959 and these were in most cases dealt with following complaints received from the occupiers of dwellinghouses and flats.

Sewer Treatment.

Routine bi-annual treatment of sewers in the Borough was carried out in June and October and the results are shown in the following table :

<i>Total Manholes in Borough</i>	<i>Treatment carried out</i>	<i>Manholes baited</i>	<i>Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.</i>			<i>No Takes</i>
			<i>Complete Takes</i>	<i>Partial Takes</i>	<i>Total Takes</i>	
1,344	June	225	44	—	44	181
	October	225	46	—	46	179

Surface Control.

Details relating to the work of surface control are summarised in the following table :

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are 3 privately owned swimming baths in the Borough and all are kept under very close supervision, regular sampling being maintained when the pools are in operation.

The large open air pool in Lower Sandgate Road and the small indoor pool at the Marina are both used extensively by members of the general public and also by schools and clubs for instructional and recreational purposes, the former being open during the summer and the latter during the autumn, winter and spring so that facilities for swimming continued to be available throughout the year.

The large pool has a capacity of 364,000 gallons and is fitted with modern filtration and purification plant. It is filled at the beginning of the summer season by pumping in sea water and regular "topping up" is effected to maintain the same level of water at all times. When the bath is in use the water is in constant circulation through sand filters of the pressure type, followed by chlorination and aeration, the turnover period being $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This pool was constructed in 1936 and has ancillary amenities of tepid water showers and foot baths for use of bathers prior to entering the swimming arena, in addition to the usual changing cabins; it also has a small cafe and snack bar attached.

The capacity of the indoor pool is only 32,000 gallons; primary filling is carried out from the mains supply of the local Water Co., the water then being heated and kept at approximately 72°F.; subsequent treatment is carried out by circulation when the bath is in use through a pressure filter of sand, together with chlorination and some aeration. The operation of this bath is made difficult by constant uncertainty regarding its imminent closure in connection with the redevelopment of the building in which it is situated but the water is maintained in a satisfactory state of bacterial cleanliness and to this extent careful control is maintained.

The results of all the samples taken from both the above pools were very satisfactory indeed and indicated that the water was being maintained at a high standard of cleanliness.

The third pool, a small private installation having a capacity of 21,000 gallons and situated in the grounds of Hillside Secondary School for Boys was opened for use by pupils at the school in June 1960. The work of construction was carried out by the pupils and staff themselves under the inspiration of Mr. Parks, the Headmaster, assisted by members of the Parents' Association and is a most praiseworthy effort which reflects the utmost credit on all concerned.

The pool is of the fill and empty type with some limited purification being effected by manual addition of a hypochlorite additive and while not detracting in the slightest from the merit of the scheme it is unfortunate that lack of funds made it impossible to install proper filtration and chlorination equipment before the pool was brought into use. It is fair to add however that the urgent need for such equipment is fully appreciated and strenuous efforts are being made to raise the necessary funds as soon as possible.

It will be seen from the table of results given below, that a number of samples taken from this pool was classified as being not satisfactory and during routine sampling a clear pattern emerged showing very rapid deterioration of the water when the pool was in use, coincident with fading of the residual chlorine available for sterilization. This pattern was not unexpected and must indeed be regarded as inevitable until proper pumping appliances

with filtration and chlorination apparatus are fitted. In the meantime the results of the series of samples taken were and are used to roughly determine the frequency and extent of addition of hypochlorite necessary to obviate as far as possible a build up of unreasonable contamination.

In all, 82 samples of water were taken from the several swimming baths during the year under review.

<i>Swimming Bath</i>	<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Samples showing presence of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. of water</i>	<i>Samples showing presence of Faecal Coli per 100 ml. of water</i>	<i>Satisfactory Samples</i>
Marina Indoor Pool :				
Deep end ...	10	—	—	10
Shallow end ...	10	—	—	10
Open Air Pool :				
Deep end ...	5	—	—	5
Shallow end ...	5	—	—	5
Hillside School Open Air Pool :				
Deep end ...	26	6	5	20
Shallow end ...	26	7	6	19

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.</i>	<i>Default or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. <i>FRUIT & GREENGROCERY</i> 16 FEB. 1960 <i>HOUSE MEAT</i>	760 Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations—failure to supply wash-hand basin.	Convicted and fined	£10
	942 Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations — smoking whilst handling open food.	Convicted and fined	£2
	ditto	Convicted and fined	£2
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953. Food Standard (General Provisions) Order, 1954.	Soda water deficient of bicarbonate of soda.	Convicted and fined	£10 Costs— £5 5s.
Public Health Act 1936— Section 94.	Room in dirty and insanitary condition.	Convicted and fined (Appeal to Quarter Sessions against conviction dismissed early in 1961)	£2
Food and Drugs Act 1955— Section 2.	Summons in respect of selling a steak pie not of the quality demanded inasmuch as the crust had a mould growth.	Convicted and fined	£5

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The Borough Council as Food and Drugs Authority is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the various Marking Orders relating to imported food and the main duty involved is to secure compliance with the requirement that foods to which the Orders apply are clearly and legibly marked with a proper indication of the country of origin when exposed for retail sale.

Enforcement of the Orders demands constant observation, especially in fruit and greengrocery stores and other premises where imported apples and tomatoes in particular are sold, these being frequently displayed without being marked with the country of origin. As I have commented before English apples and English tomatoes are invariably marked for the information of the customer in a most conspicuous and inviting manner, but there does not seem to be the same informative enthusiasm evident when foreign products are on display.

104 specially recorded observations were made and many informal reminders were given during the course of these observations ; in addition 10 specific warnings, either verbal or written were issued during the year in respect of more flagrant omissions to observe statutory requirements.

A N N E X

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	66	24	—	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	170	122	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	32	7	—	—
TOTALS ...	268	153	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i> (1)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (6)
	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	5	7	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	13	1	—	—

NOTE. In a number of cases more than one defect was found ; in actual fact a total of 14 itemised defects were found and 18 remedied.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of work</i> (1)	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)</i> (c) (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, altering, etc.	17	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	24	—	—	—	—	—

(a) No. of returns received from employers	28*
(b) No. of employers by whom out-workers employed ...	9
(c) No. of outworkers involved	24
(d) No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough	3
(e) No. of lists received from outside authorities	3*
(f) No. of outworkers involved in (e)	2

*Returns are sent in twice per year.

Part V.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

ANTHRAX.

On the 1st December, 1960 the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960 came into force. These regulations provided for the notification by Medical Practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned of all cases of Anthrax. Doctors, however, still had a statutory obligation under the Factories Act 1937 to notify such cases to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

CHICKENPOX.

A young army bandsman suffering from Chickenpox was sent to his own home at Gillingham and a second army case, who was a patient in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the ninth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified.

DYSENTERY, Sonne.

Twenty-three cases were confirmed ; ten were children from the same family and in two other instances two members of the household were affected. The majority of the cases (13) occurred in the last quarter of the year.

ENTERIC FEVER (Typhoid Fever).

A boy of 8 years, who had been on holiday to Spain with his parents, was admitted to the local hospital on his return to Folkestone and subsequently confirmed as suffering from Typhoid Fever.

ERYSIPELAS.

All the five cases notified were over the age of 49 years. One of the patients, a woman aged 66, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME.

A woman aged 29 and a soldier stationed at Shorncliffe, the latter originally suspected as suffering from Scarlet Fever, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Three infants under the age of 3 years and a youth of 17 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital ; one case was transferred from the Military Families Hospital and a second from the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The youth was confirmed as suffering from entero-colitis of uncertain origin and one of the infants, girl aged 1½ years, who had an "acute abdomen" was subsequently transferred from the Isolation Hospital to Buckland Hospital, Dover.

GERMAN MEASLES.

A young gunner, attached to the Royal Artillery at Shorncliffe, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

GLANDULAR FEVER.

A soldier aged 23, suffering from Glandular Fever, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

HERPES OPHTHALMICUS.

A woman aged 54 and a man aged 65 were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.

A patient in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, bandsman aged 30, was reported as suffering from Infective Hepatitis.

MALARIA, B.T. Relapse.

A member of the Ghana Regiment who had a relapse from Benign Tertian Malaria was admitted to the Military Hospital.

MEASLES.

Only nine sporadic cases, eight civilian and one member of H.M. Forces, were notified.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

An infant aged 15 months, suffering from Meningococcal infection, was admitted to the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp.

MENINGITIS.

Three patients—an infant of 14 months, boy aged 6 years and a soldier aged 21—were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation.

MUMPS.

A child of 2 years and a boy of 4, who was a patient in the local hospital, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. Three military cases were also admitted to hospital.

PNEUMONIA, Acute Primary and Influenzal.

Notifications in respect of 21 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 8 Influenzal Pneumonia were received ; 17 of the cases (12 Primary and 5 Influenzal) occurred in the first quarter of the year.

POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.

Although not originally notified as such a child of nearly four years was sequently included in the return issued by the Registrar-General as having died from Poliomyelitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two women, both aged 21, were notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia. In one case the cause was stated to be lacerated perineum and in the other to Staphylococcus Aureus.

SCARLET FEVER.

Of the 60 civilian cases notified 50 were reported during the first half of the year ; the disease was of a mild type and only two of the patients admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. Forty-six of the cases were children of school age.

A member of the Junior Leaders Regiment, suffering from Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia, was transferred from the Military Hospital to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Six cases were reported during the year ; five were members of H.M. Forces and the sixth was the wife of a soldier.

Four of the men were patients in the Military Hospital and the woman a patient in the Military Families Hospital.

TONSILLITIS.

A child aged 13 years who attended the out-patient's department of the local hospital was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

VINCENT'S ANGINA.

A patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, male aged 22, was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Apart from a woman aged 47 the remaining 83 cases of Whooping Cough were children under the age of 15 years ; 45 were in the age group 5-9 years.

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases of food poisoning were confirmed ; in both instances the causive agent was identified as Salmonella Typhimurium, phage type 1a, but it was not possible to establish which food had caused the infection. Six symptomless excreters of Salmonella Typhimurium were also traced.

During investigation of a case of suspected food poisoning it was found that the patient's 15 year old daughter, who was employed as an assistant in a grocer's shop, was a symptomless excreter of Salmonella Give. A notice was served in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953 prohibiting her following her occupation as a food handler whilst there was any risk of spreading infection ; the notice was rescinded after one month.

Eleven other incidents, involving 22 persons, were investigated. In two of the incidents the 11 persons concerned were confirmed as suffering from Sonne Dysentery.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 34 new cases notified 31 were pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. This figure compares with a total of 29 for 1959.

The number of deaths attributed by the Registrar-General to Tuberculosis during the year was five (four males and one female) compared with four (two males and two females) for 1959.

The death rate from Tuberculosis in Folkestone was 0.11 per 1,000 home population ; the figure for England and Wales for 1960 was 0.07.

(a) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action taken during the year.

(b) Mass Radiography.

From the 2nd to 23rd November, 1960, inclusive a survey by two units of the Mass Radiography Service was carried out in Folkestone. During this period one of the units was sited permanently at the Drill Hall, Folkestone, and a second mobile unit for short periods at three temporary sites for the convenience of members of the public living in other parts of the town.

Dr. G. I. Rees-Jones, the Medical Director of the Service, has supplied the following statistics for this survey which included only persons over the age of 15 years :

	Total Examinations			Attending first time	Results of Examination		
	M.	F.	Total		Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Cancer Lung
Permanent site at Drill Hall ...	1,616	2,057	3,673	28.0%	3	44	3
Temporary site at Black Bull Hotel (2 days)	353	435	788	30.3%	1	4	1
White Lion Hotel Cheriton (2 days) ...	311	482	793	31.0%	1	9	1
Royal Norfolk Hotel, Sandgate (1 day) ...	73	120	193	39.3%	1	4	—
TOTALS	2,353	3,094	5,447	29.3%	6	61	5

For comparison the figures for the 1957 Survey, which included children above the age of 12 years, were :

School children	1,415	1,911	3,326	Figures not available	2	5	—
General public	2,247	3,006	5,253		9	71	3
TOTALS	3,662	4,917	8,579		11	76	3

Although the total of adults examined for both surveys compares very favourably (5,447 in 1960 and 5,253 in 1957) it is interesting to note the reduction in the number of active cases of T.B. and increase of cancer of the lung found during the last survey.

(c) New Cases Notified and Mortality during 1960.

Ages (in years)	NEW CASES NOTIFIED						DEATHS					
	<i>Meninges</i>						<i>Meninges</i>					
	<i>Respira-</i>		<i>and</i>		<i>Other</i>		<i>Respira-</i>		<i>and</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	<i>tory</i>		<i>C.N.S.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>tory</i>		<i>C.N.S.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0-4 ...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 ...	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ...	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	17	14	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	1

No. of Deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis 2

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year :

(a) Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(d) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
On Register at 1st January, 1960	79	82	4	7	172
Primary Notifications	17	14	2	1	34
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, restored to register, etc.)	14	13	—	1	28
TOTAL	110	109	6	9	234
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	22	18	—	2	42
Remaining on Register at 31st	88	91	6	7	192

(e) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1960—Occupation of Patients.

			<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Bus conductor	...		—	—	1	—	1
Cafe manager	...		1	—	—	—	1
Clerk	...	...	1	1	—	1	3
Cook	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Engineer	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Hairdresser	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Housewife	...	...	—	9	—	—	9
Journalist	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Labourer	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Laundry worker	...		—	2	—	—	2
Lorry driver	...		1	—	—	—	1
Plumber	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Publican	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Retired	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Ship's Officer	...		1	—	—	—	1
Ship's Steward	...		2	—	—	—	2
Shop worker	...		2	1	—	—	3

(f) Chest Clinic.

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances of patients at the Folkestone Chest Clinic:

Attendances of new patients	...	784
Total attendances	...	2,243
B.C.G. vaccinations	...	222

There was no attendance for treatment by artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1960.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the
Civilian and Military Population during 1960.

Disease	Civilian Cases										Military Cases	Total Cases Confirmed (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over	All Ages	
Dysentery, Sonne ...	—	—	1	1	3	6	2	6	4	—	—	23	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	1
Malaria, B.T. Relapse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles ...	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary ...	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	4	3	5	21	7
Influenzal ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	8	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	7	4	33	13	1	1	—	—	61	3
Whooping Cough ...	4	6	8	9	8	45	3	—	—	1	—	84	1
TOTALS ...	8	9	12	19	17	87	20	13	9	9	10	213	17

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1960.

DISEASE	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Dysentery, Sonne ...	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	23
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5
Measles ...	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	8
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary ...	1	2	2	4	3	—	2	1	6	21
Influenzal ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever ...	5	16	9	7	3	—	7	3	10	60
Whooping Cough ...	8	24	13	10	11	2	11	1	4	84
TOTALS ...	19	51	36	23	19	6	21	13	25	213

Part VI.—PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Old Harvey Grammar School,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE.

March, 1961.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1960.

During the year the regular boat services have been as follows :

(1) *Folkestone-Calais*.

(a) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote d'Azur and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1960.

(2) *Folkestone-Boulogne* (British Railways steamers).

(a) Daily evening passenger service from 29th May to 1st October, 1960 inclusive.

(b) Daily morning passenger service from 8th July to 4th September, 1960 inclusive. An irregular service was in force from 29th May until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 6th to 25th September, 1960.

On three occasions during the year the passenger boats were diverted to Dover in view of rough seas at Folkestone. From 14th to 18th March, 1960 inclusive the passenger boat service was diverted to Dover in order that work connected with the modernisation and electrification scheme at the harbour could be carried out. During this period the cargo boat ran as usual but with reduced tonnage inwards from Boulogne.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the summer season.

The usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 770 (710 passengers and 60 cargo boats) and showed an increase of 33 compared with 1959.

A total of 835,268 passengers passed through the Port during the year ; although those passengers coming into the country showed an increase of 2,349 compared with 1959 there was a decrease of 9,693 leaving the country.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Inwards	323,438	362,494	380,127	435,643	437,992
Outwards	305,955	338,776	345,376	406,969	397,276
TOTALS	629,393	701,270	725,503	842,612	835,268

There has been a further rise in the number of aliens arriving—5,237 more than in 1959—and the total of 12,091 aliens medically examined showed an increase of 1,248 compared with the previous peak figure of 10,843 examined in 1956.

A very marked increase in the daily average number of aliens presented for medical inspection was noted, particularly during the period from 1st October until the end of the year, and numbers such as 60, 70, 80 and even 90 aliens requiring medical inspection in the short time between the arrival

of the boat and departure of the train occurred frequently ; in the majority of these instances no advance information of the large numbers requiring examination was available but when such information has been received arrangements were made for extra medical and nursing staff to be present in order that the examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued etc., during the past five years is given below :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Aliens arriving ...	78,749	89,860	84,936	94,748	99,985
Aliens medically examined ...	10,843	10,047	9,190	9,554	12,091
Certificates issued ...	108	148	169	178	184
Percentage of Aliens examined to whom certificates issued ...	0.99	1.47	1.84	1.86	1.52

The aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, Austria and Germany.

The men came to be employed as labourers (especially agricultural) and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers ; also included were the families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

During 1960 the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 184 compared with 178 for 1959. 161 of the aliens were landed conditionally and a Greek student, who had a fit on disembarking and in a semi-comatose condition following the attack, was admitted to the local hospital for further investigation and treatment ; the remaining 22 aliens were not permitted to land (2 undesirable for medical reasons, 5 because of their inability to support themselves and 15 likely to require medical treatment).

Of the 184 certificates issued 41 were in respect of pregnancy, 30 where the aliens were seeking medical or surgical advice, 14 for eye defects, 12 for dental and oral sepsis, 10 for hernia, 8 for thyroid enlargement and the remaining 69 for a wide variety of medical conditions.

Thirty-six passengers were examined and given treatment as necessary ; one was a mental case and admitted to St. Augustine's Hospital at Chartham. Of the 21 accident cases seven were admitted to hospital and a party of 12, who had been involved in a coach accident in Switzerland and were suffering from various injuries (fractured limbs, shock, bruises and abrasions) were allowed to proceed by train to London. Five of the medical cases were admitted to hospital ; one of these cases, an Indian subject aged 66, was very ill on arrival at the harbour and died within two days of admission to hospital from fulminating generalised Broncho-Pneumonia. Two boys, aged 2 and 14 years respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital ; the former had Measles and the latter was subsequently suspected to be suffering from a brain tumour and transferred to the Brook Hospital at Woolwich. A British passenger, suffering from Acute Tonsillitis, was allowed to proceed to his home at Brighton.

Ten members of the ships' crews and immigration staff also received medical attention. Three of the seven accident cases were sent to the local hospital.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and Ships' staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected By the Med. Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Public Health Inspector</i>	<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, in- fectious disease on board</i>
Foreign Ports	883	1,041,815	—	9	1
Coastwise	28	30,572	—	—	—
TOTAL	911	1,072,387	—	9	1

Total number of visits and inspections : 572.

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	...	{ Number of Passengers — INWARDS : 437,992 Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS : 397,276
Cargo Traffic	...	{ Principal IMPORTS — Wines and spirits, dates, woollens and cottons, perfumes, government stores, chemicals. Principal EXPORTS — Machinery, government stores, fish, iron and steel.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.		

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

NIL.

SECTION V.—Water Supply.

(1) Source of supply for—

(a) *the district* :

Water is obtained from the Folkestone Waterworks Company, with the exception of a very limited supply from a source on British Railways own property which is used for flushing sanitary conveniences at the entrance to the harbour, and for re-filling tanks on locomotives.

(b) *shipping* :

Drinking water obtained from tanks filled from hydrants on quay side connected to town supply, viz., Folkestone Waterworks Company.

(2) Reports of Tests for contamination.

Routine samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Hydrants and hosepipes periodically flushed through.

(4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

NIL.

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 and 1954.

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

A list of infected areas has been prepared and amended from time to time by taking into account all information contained in the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation, Geneva.

It is divided into the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) and the various countries, localities and seaports which are infected or believed to be infected are shown under the appropriate disease.

These lists were sent by post to the Chief Customs Officer at the Folkestone Harbour.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13).

Use of radio station controlled by Harbour Authorities, viz., British Railways Marine Department (Headquarters at Dover).

(b) Arrangements for receiving message by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulations 14 (1)(a) and (2)).

All vessels normally using the Port are equipped with radio transmitting apparatus and arrangements have been made for notification of cases of suspected infectious disease.

(3) NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO

(Regulation 14 (1)(b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This Port has no signalling station but arrangements would be made to get such notification through in an emergency.

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and Port Health Inspectors.

(4) MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

(a) Within the docks.

Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.

(b) Outside the docks.

A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier head.

No standing directions issued but action taken would be in accordance with these Regulations.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR—

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox—see Section VII).

At either the Dover or Ashford Isolation Hospitals or, in case of difficulty, application made to the Emergency Bed Service.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

In accordance with Sections 31 and 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952. Names and addresses would be taken and forwarded to Medical Officers of Health of areas to which the contacts were proceeding.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the Harbour. Baths available under the auspices of the Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

SECTION VII—Smallpox.

- (1) **Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.**

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

- (2) **Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.**

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

- (3) **Names of Smallpox Consultants available.**

Dr. W. J. Coughlan, of Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford (Tel. No. Dartford 23231) ; and

Dr. J. P. Marsden of River Hospitals, Joyce Green, Dartford (Tel. No. Dartford 23231 ; and home Tel. No. Dartford 22443) are both available as Smallpox Consultants for this area.

- (4) **Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.**

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone (Tel. No. Maidstone 7239). In mid-July Dr. A. L. Furniss took over from Dr. J. H. C. Walker as Medical Director of the Laboratory.

Also at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under the international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Clinics under the control of Dr. D. E. Sharvill are available as follows :

ASHFORD : General Hospital, King's Avenue.	Wed. 11 a.m.-12 noon Fri. 3-4 p.m.
CANTERBURY : Kent & Canterbury Hospital.	Tues. 3-4 p.m.
DOVER : Royal Victoria Hospital.	Mon. 4.30-5 p.m. Wed. 4.30-5 p.m.
MARGATE : General Hospital, St. Peter's Road.	Fri. 11a.m.-12 noon.

In-patient treatment is available at all of these hospitals.

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

From time to time posters giving the latest details of these clinics are exhibited in the public conveniences on the Folkestone Harbour by arrangement with the British Railway authorities.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Measles.	1	—	1
	Acute Tonsillitis	1	—	1
	Broncho-Pneumonia	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—

The case of Measles, boy aged 2 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for treatment.

A British passenger, suffering from Acute Tonsillitis, was allowed to proceed to his home at Brighton.

An Indian subject, aged 66, was very ill on arrival at the Harbour and admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone. He died within two days from fulminating generalised Broncho-Pneumonia.

An English schoolboy of 14, returning from a holiday abroad, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. It was subsequently suspected that he had a cerebral tumour and transferred to the Brook Hospital at Woolwich.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such diseases.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents was sent for examination during 1960.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

Tables "E" and "F"—NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health Authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	572	—	—	—
TOTAL	572	—	—	—

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this authority.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

(applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.

Name	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B.
J. H. Campbell ...	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay ...	28.6.55	M.B., Ch.B.
E. Mallett	21.10.60	M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

Name	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.

(3) Organisation of Work.

Dr. R. F. H. McElligott, with the assistance of Mrs. L. F. Brann, Nurse-Attendant, is responsible for the organisation of the work.

Regular passenger boats are met by one of the Medical inspectors and the Nurse-Attendant, and special arrangements made for other boats carrying aliens to be met.

Where prior information has been received (usually from the Immigration Officer or the Ministry of Labour) that a large number of aliens was expected to arrive at the same time, arrangements were made for extra staff to be present in order that the examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 12,091 aliens was examined during 1960 ; this is 2,537 more than in 1959 and the highest number of aliens examined in one year.

A summary of their nationality is as follows :

	1960	1959 (For comparison)
Italian	8,159	5,685
Swiss	1,649	1,804
French	817	773
Spanish	476	265
Austrian	413	407
German	328	420
Portuguese	90	57
Greek	34	19
Yugoslav	—	25
Israeli	—	11
Other nationals ...	67	58
Stateless	58	30
TOTALS	12,091	9,554

The men were mainly for employment as labourers (especially agricultural) and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women came as domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers ; also included were the families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1960 are set out below :

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens—

(a) Passenger ...	710
(b) Cargo ...	60
TOTAL	770

This total of 770 shows an increase of 33 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1959.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 99,985

C. Total number of aliens medically examined ... 12,091

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :

<i>Nature of report or certificate.</i>		<i>Total number of reports and certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land</i>
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	1	—
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	2	2
B(2) (a)	Inability to support	34	5
B (2) (b)	Likely to require medical treatment	146	15
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination ...	1	—
TOTALS ...		184	22

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

A medical inspection room is situated off the station platform, but the usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1960.

FOODSTUFF	BOULOGNE				CALAIS				DUNKIRK via DOVER		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Beans, dried ...	6	1	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bean samples ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	12	14	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereal Produce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Cheese ...	1	10	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chewing Gum ...	2	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate ...	—	2	—	10	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Coffee ...	1	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery ...	22	5	1	20	—	10	3	11	—	—	—
Dates ...	429	1	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish (wet) ...	—	7	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit ...	1	3	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit juice ...	2	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit preserves ...	4	15	2	26	4	5	1	20	—	—	—
Fruit syrup ...	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain (samples) ...	1	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey ...	—	13	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat preserves ...	28	6	1	14	—	—	2	14	—	—	2
Meat Sauce ...	8	17	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral waters ...	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard ...	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuts ...	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive oil ...	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paste preserves ...	8	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—
Saffron ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	—
Soup paste ...	1	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup powder ...	11	10	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Samples ...	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	2	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato preserves ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truffles ...	—	4	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable preserves	1	7	—	23	—	7	3	12	—	—	—
TOTALS : ...	548	11	—	5	5	7	3	10	—	8	—

GRAND TOTAL : 554 tons 7cwts. 0qrs. 5lbs.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

Monk fish—3cwt. 15lbs.

(3) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 572 visits to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This work entails considerable evening and weekend duty, especially during the summer months, as all passenger boats are met on arrival by an Inspector. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(4) Number of Samples of Food examined by :

(a) *Bacteriologist* : Nil.

(b) *Analyst* : 3.

Chemical Examination of Foodstuffs.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
406	Carrot Juice.	Free from preservatives, arsenic and toxic metals. A small amount of copper (0.3 parts per million) was found in the sample.	The amount of copper in the sample was far less than the recommended limit for this metal. Satisfactory.
445	Pate de Foie Gras (canned).	The can was in a satisfactory condition. Contents free from arsenic and sulphite preservatives and toxic metals.	Satisfactory.
461	Crème de Bolets.	Sample was a dried soup powder. Free from toxic metals, arsenic and preservatives. The fat content of the powder was 9.7 per cent.	A soup reconstituted from this powder, as directed on the label (printed in French), would contain only 0.7 per cent of fat and would be far below the minimum standard prescribed in the relevant British Code of Practice. Reservations have been expressed to the Importers of this brand of soup powder on previous occasions and the necessity for repeated reference to the matter is most unsatisfactory.

Part VII.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1960.

I am indebted to E. L. Allman, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following summaries of meteorological observations which were carried out by members of his staff during the year.

Month	Mean Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars).	Temperature (Degrees F.)			No. of Ground Frosts	No. of Air Frosts	Sunshine hours				Rainfall inches		
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground.			Total.	Daily Average.	Days of Sunshine.	Sunniest Day.	Total.	Rain-days (.01. or more)	Greatest Fall in one day.
January	1015.1	43.8	36.3	48.0	10	10	39.6	1.28	16	7.7	3.85	21	.81
February	1009.9	45.9	37.5	46.1	8	4	98.7	3.41	21	8.8	1.79	17	.42
March	1012.2	48.3	40.7	47.1	2	0	85.4	2.75	23	9.7	1.49	11	.42
April	1019.5	54.4	43.0	49.3	0	0	160.6	5.35	28	12.4	1.13	11	.56
May	1018.4	61.0	50.0	52.7	0	0	186.4	6.01	28	12.4	2.05	8	.82
June	1019.0	66.3	54.0	57.7	0	0	250.4	8.35	29	14.9	1.09	9	.33
July	1018.7	66.6	55.7	60.3	0	0	189.5	6.10	30	13.6	3.27	18	.59
August	1011.9	68.8	56.0	61.8	0	0	201.7	6.51	29	14.0	3.24	13	1.25
September	1014.7	64.6	54.4	61.5	0	0	136.2	4.54	24	10.8	2.43	12	.56
October	1005.1	58.0	49.9	58.1	0	0	99.2	3.20	26	8.9	7.22	24	.81
November	1005.7	53.3	43.7	54.3	4	0	73.6	2.45	24	8.6	5.72	25	1.23
December	1008.3	45.9	37.8	—	8	0	49.5	1.60	17	6.6	4.49	25	.92

Heights above Mean Sea Level	Heights Above Ground	Highest Max. 77° on 5th June.
Barometer Cistern 149.2Ft.	Rim of Rain Gauge 12ins.	High Lowest Min. 24° on 14th Jan.
Rain Gauge Site 128.5 Ft.	Thermometers 4ft.	Lowest Grass Min. 21° on 17th
	Sunshine Recorder 27.7ft.	January.

